THÂN TRỌNG LIÊN TÂN

800 CÂU HỎI
TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

ENGLISH
11

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

800 CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM
TIẾNG ANH
11

THÂN TRỌNG LIÊN TÂN

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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Cuốn sách ***"800 câu hỏi trắc nghiệm tiếng Anh 11"*** được biên soạn theo chương trình môn học tiếng Anh bắt đầu thực hiện từ năm học 2007 - 2008 nhằm nâng cao kiến thức tiếng Anh và giúp học sinh rèn luyện nhiều hơn nữa kỹ năng làm một bài trắc nghiệm.

Trong cuốn sách này, tác giả sử dụng từ vựng và ngữ pháp bám sát vào từng bài học để học sinh có thể nắm vững được từ vựng và thành ngữ mới của mỗi bài học, đi sâu vào cách sử dụng chủ điểm ngữ pháp trong mỗi bài học.

Mỗi bài học gồm có 5 phần :

1. Pronunciation and phonetics
2. Vocabulary
3. Grammar
4. Finding mistakes
5. Reading comprehension

Phần cuối cuốn sách là GRAMMAR FOCUS nhằm giúp học sinh nắm rõ hơn các chủ điểm ngữ pháp đã đề cập trong mỗi bài để giải quyết dễ dàng các câu trắc nghiệm.

Chúc các bạn học tốt và giải dễ dàng các câu trắc nghiệm.

Chúng tôi mong nhận được sự góp ý chân thành của các thầy cô giáo cũng như các học sinh.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn.

Tác giả

Thân Trọng Liên Tân

Unit 1: FRIENDSHIP

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. decide B. blind C. education D. diet
2. A. handkerchief B. dear C. deal D. dad
3. A. understand B. gradual C. study D. cloud
4. A. decision B. concerto C. concert D. recycle
5. A. choice B. recent C. receive D. space

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. acquaintance B. loyalty C. friendship D. quality
7. A. incapable B. unselfish C. enthusiasm D. interest
8. A. attraction B. rumour C. suspicious D. affair
9. A. sympathy B. secret C. pleasure D. impossible
10. A. pursuit B. exist C. sorrow D. perfect

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. Most of the undeveloped countries need a lot of _______ aid.
A. together C. mutual
B. unselfish D. friendly

12. Can I count on your _______ to my company?
A. trust C. caring
B. understanding D. loyalty

13. I am very _______ of her motives.
A. sorrowful C. suspicious
B. pleasant D. sympathetic

14. He is too _______ to lend me his bicycle.
A. selfish C. helpful
B. enthusiastic D. pleasant

15. Suddenly she recognized the _______ of the situation that made her laugh.

A. wonder C. understanding
B. pleasure D. humour

16. He is a _______ person because he is always friendly with everyone.

A. helpful C. honest
B. good-natured D. quick-witted

17. Mary is always _______to visitors from abroad.

A. studious C. eager
B. hospitable D. keen

18. It is _______ of you to share your food with me.

A. calm C. modest
B. clever D. generous

19. Be _______! Everything will be all right.

A. humourous C. lifelong
B. patient D. close

20. Is English _______ in the world?

A. on common C. commonly
B. by common D. in common

21. The _______ of profit was the main reason for the changes.

A. pursuit C. pleasure
B. enthusiasm D. sorrow

22. If you want to get a good result in every work, you should have a _______.

A. loyalty C. constancy
B. sympathy D. unselfishness

23. A _______ friendship is a precious relationship.

A. mutual C. generous
B. sincere D. successful

24. He has some little _______ with the Japanese language.

A. quality C. constancy
B. rumour D. acquaintance

25. A good marriage is based on _______.

A. trust B. loyalty C. secret D. A and B

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. I hear you are preparing _______ for Australia.

A. leave B. to leave C. leaving D. to have left

27. They let their children _______ up late at weekends.

A. staying B. stay C. to stay D. having stayed

28. The children were eager _______ their parents.

A. to see B. see C. seeing D. saw

29. I'd rather _______ at home.

A. to stay B. staying C. stayed D. stay

30. Peter is very funny. He makes me _______ a lot.

A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughing D. laughed

31. He refused _______ her _______ for herself.

A. to allow / think C. allowing / thinking

B. allow / to think D. to allow / to think

32. They noticed him _______ _______ the agreement.

A. to hesitate / sign C. to hesitate / to sign

B. hesitate / sign D. hesitate / to sign

33. I keep getting this pain in my leg. I think I'd better _______ a doctor.

A. seeing B. to see C. see D.

34. Did you see that lovely old car _______ past a moment ago?

A. go B. going C. to go D. went

35. Daniel doesn't know how _______ the video.

A. repair B. repairing C. to repair D. repaired

36. It's important for her _______ the office.

A. ringing B. ring C. rang D. to ring

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. We have been friends with each other because of she used to live
A B C
next door to me.
D

38. We have always been in the same class at school though she has always
A B
been much more clever than me.
C D

39. Helen, my best friend, hates losing at anything and gets herself very
A B C
annoyed if she does.
D

40. That's the only thing that I don't like it about her.
A B C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone does dream. Those who (41)______ that they never dream at all actually dream (42)______ as frequently as the rest of us, (43)______ they may not remember anything about it. Even those of us who are perfectly (44)______ of dreaming night (45)______ night very seldom remember those dreams in great detail.

41. A. demand B. promise C. agree D. claim
42. A. also B. just C. only D. quite
43. A. though B. besides C. however D. despite
44. A. familiar B. accustomed C. aware D. used
45. A. after B. on C. through D. over

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

The first few days after getting home from college were okay, but then I began to feel rather bored and lonely. My parents were busy working and most of my friends were either away on holiday or else had holiday jobs. I had tried to get a job myself but without success. I was beginning to wish I had not come home when I saw an advertisement for holiday courses in the local newspaper.

For a small fee, you could try lots of different activities organized by the town's youth club. Each activity lasted half a day. I had not expected the courses to be very interesting but they were excellent. I also met new people as many of the tourists staying in the town joined in. You could do things like painting, acting, play-writing or computing. I met some students from Bulgaria who invited me to visit their country next year. You can imagine how excited I am; in fact, it was one of the best summer holidays I've ever had!

46. What is the writer trying to do in the passage?

A. to describe a holiday in the country

B. to explain how she spent a holiday

C. to describe her new holiday home

D. to explain why she couldn't go on holiday

47. Why would somebody read the passage?

A. to find out holiday course

B. to discover the writer's news

C. to make contact with Bulgarian students

D. to read the advertisements

48. How did the writer feel when she arrived home?

A. She was pleased to have time to herself.

B. She felt nervous about being alone.

C. She was delighted to see her friends.

D. She almost regretted coming back.

49. Why is the writer looking forward to next year?

A. There will be new holiday courses.

B. She has found a holiday job.

C. She is planning to go to Bulgaria.

D. Her friends will visit her.

50. Which of these advertisements did the writer see?

A. Week's free course on an activity of your own choice. Open to visitors and residents alike, name your course and you can spend a week enjoying yourself.

B. Join a holiday course! We are offering half-day courses in a variety of water sports. During the summer holiday period, all courses are half price.

C. Throughout the summer holiday, we are offering cheaper entry to the town's sports and leisure facilities. Special low prices for tourists. Don't miss this opportunity!

D. We welcome everyone to join in our holiday program. A wide range of sports and activities is available on a morning or afternoon timetable.

Unit 1 :

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	●	○	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	○	●	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	●	○	○	○	16.	●	○	○	○	30.	●	○	○	○	44.	○	○	●	○
3.	○	●	○	○	17.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	○	○	●	45.	●	○	○	○
4.	○	●	○	○	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	○	○	●	46.	○	●	○	○
5.	●	○	○	○	19.	○	●	○	○	33.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	●	○	○
6.	●	○	○	○	20.	○	○	○	●	34.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	○	○	●
7.	○	○	○	●	21.	●	○	○	○	35.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	○	●	○
8.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	○	○	●
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	●	○	○	37.	○	○	●	○					
10.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	○	●	○					
11.	○	○	●	○	25.	○	○	○	●	39.	○	○	●	○					
12.	○	○	○	●	26.	○	●	○	○	40.	○	○	○	●					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	○	●					
14.	●	○	○	○	28.	●	○	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○					

Unit 2 : PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. strange B. novel C. notice D. ankle
2. A. think B. hunger C. new D. bank
3. A. run B. language C. expensive D. answer
4. A. change B. hungry C. stronger D. single
5. A. neither B. next C. dangerous D. ink

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. experience B. embarrass C. floppy D. embrace
7. A. idol B. video C. birthday D. imagine
8. A. extremely B. protect C. myself D. money
9. A. attitude B. confidence C. outlook D. appreciate
10. A. memorial B. replace C. escape D. native

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. A person or thing that is loved and admired very much is the _______.
A. ideal B. idea C. idol D. fan

12. A short part of a film or movie that is shown separately is called a _______.
A. picture B. clip C. holder D. cartoon

13. The children were _______ about opening their presents.
A. exciting B. heady C. thrilling D. excited

14. She _______ shyly at him and then lowered her eyes.
A. looked B. stared C. glanced D. caught sight

15. This _______ girl was disliked by the rest of the class.
A. helpful B. sneaky C. unselfish D. generous

16. He pulled a(n) _______ of 10 pound notes out of his picket.
A. sum B. amount C. piece D. wad

17. Don't make so much _______ over the children.

A. noise B. blame C. fuss D. reprimand

18. _____means special, good or unusual and therefore worth remembering or easy to remember.

A. Memorable B. Remembrance C. Memory D. Mind

19. Can you _______ that strange perfume she is wearing

A. see B. notice C. smell D. feel

20. A man's pay usually ______ on the number of hours he works in a week.

A. results B. starts C. depends D. follows

21. You aren't _______ to smoke in here. It's a no-smoking apartment.

A. let B. allowed C. obliged D. simply

22. We were so late that we _______ had time to catch the train.

A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply

23. Picasso was a famous artist who _______ some extremely interesting pictures.

A. invented B. decorated C. painted D. discovered

24. People gain great _______ from saving money by learning to do things themselves.

A. satisfy B. dissatisfaction C. satisfactory D. satisfaction

25. Mr. Black was delighted when he ______ to sell his house so quickly.

A. succeeded B. could C. risked D. managed

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. It _______ quite often in Britain during the winter.

A. is snowing B. snows C. snowed D. was snowing

27. Sarah has got an exam soon, so she _______ very hard at the moment.

A. works B. was working C. worked D. is working

28. It was midnight. Outside it _______ very hard.

A. rains B. is raining C. rained D. was raining

29. When he _______ at the station, his train already _______.

A. arrived / left C. arrived / had left

B. had arrived / left D. arrives / leaves

30. Andrew _______ the test before so he _______ it very easy.

A. did / had found C. was doing / found
B. had done / found D. did / was finding

31. She should be here. I'm afraid that Lan _______ sick.

A. feels B. is feeling C. has felt D. felt

32. You _______ your new hat when I _______ you yesterday.

A. were wearing / had met C. wore / had met
B. wore / was meeting D. were wearing / met

33. The sun _______ before I _______ ready to go.

A. set / had been C. was setting / had been
B. had set /was D. was setting / was

34. They _______ small cups of coffee after they _______ dinner.

A. had drunk / finished C. drank / finished
B. were drinking / finished D. drank / had finished

35. He _______ when I _______ my last letter to you.

A. did not arrive / wrote C. does not arrive / write
B. had not arrived / wrote D. does not arrive / am writing

36. As I _______ the glass, it suddenly _______ into two pieces.

A. cut / broke C. was cutting / broke
B. cut / was breaking D. was cutting / had broken

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. I rang up several my other friends and we decided to go to London for
A B C D
the day.

38. I was really excited as I hadn't never been to London since I was 10.
A B C D

39. We decided to go by coach as this was by far the most cheaper means
A B C D
of transport.

40. Once tour in London, we decided to take on a sight seeing tour as we
A B C
wanted to see some of the famous buildings.
D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

The invention of the railways (41) ______ this possible. The first holidaymakers were quite rich and went for their health and education. The seaside was a place to be (42) ______ of illness, and doctors recommended bathing in the sea and drinking seawater. Also to (43) ______ their knowledge, families attended concerts and read books from the library. At that time, ordinary working people had very little time (44) ______ work. However, in 1871, the government (45) ______ four "Bank Holidays".

41. A. let B. made C. got D. had
42. A. cured B. remedied C. recovered D. improved
43. A. raise B. spread C. increase D. add
44. A. out B. off C. away D. from
45. A. installed B. presented C. introduced D. brought

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Healthy food addicts have gained the support of the National Academy of Science in the argument about the relationship between diet and cancer. The National Academy has issued a 500-page report called "Diet, Nutrition and Cancer" that recommends dietary strategies for protecting yourself from cancer. For example, they advise you to reduce your consumption of fat, as in pork and butter and increase your intake of Vitamin C, as in grapefruit and cabbage. More beta-carotene, a type of Vitamin A in yellow and green vegetables, should be added to your diet as well.

46. What can you infer that healthy food addicts have claimed?
    A. They needed confirmation from the Academy of Sciences.
    B. People need to eat better.
    C. People should cut down their consumption of fat and vitamins.
    D. People who eat nutrients are less likely to get cancer.
47. What foods fight cancer?
    A. Fat and vitamins A and C
    B. Bacon, grapefruit, cabbage
    C. Fruits and vegetables
    D. Junk foods

48. The majority of people reading this passage would infer that the Academy of Science is

A. an association of nutrition professors

B. a reliable scientific organization

C. a company that manufactures healthy food

D. a publisher of scientific journals

49. You can infer from this passage that

A. experiments were performed on groups of people to show the effect of nutrition on cancer

B. healthy food addicts had proved good nutrition prevents cancer

C. nothing has been proved in regard to the effect of diet upon the development of cancer

D. there is no way to prevent cancer

50. What is the best title?

A. The best way to prevent cancer

B. The way to go on a diet

C. A scientific organization

D. Nitritious foods

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRUNG TÂM THÔNG TIN THƯ VIỆN
LC/1959

Unit 2 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●
2.	○	○	●	○
3.	○	●	○	○
4.	●	○	○	○
5.	○	○	○	●
6.	○	○	●	○
7.	○	○	○	●
8.	○	○	○	●
9.	○	○	○	●
10.	○	○	○	●
11.	○	○	●	○
12.	○	●	○	○
13.	○	○	○	●
14.	○	○	●	○
15.	○	●	○	○
16.	○	○	○	●
17.	○	○	●	○
18.	●	○	○	○
19.	○	○	●	○
20.	○	○	●	○
21.	○	●	○	○
22.	○	○	●	○
23.	○	○	●	○
24.	○	○	○	●
25.	○	○	○	●
26.	○	●	○	○
27.	○	○	○	●
28.	○	○	○	●
29.	○	○	●	○
30.	○	●	○	○
31.	○	○	●	○
32.	○	○	○	●
33.	○	●	○	○
34.	○	○	○	●
35.	○	●	○	○
36.	○	○	●	○
37.	○	○	●	○
38.	○	○	●	○
39.	○	○	○	●
40.	○	●	○	○
41.	○	●	○	○
42.	●	○	○	○
43.	○	○	●	○
44.	○	●	○	○
45.	○	○	●	○
46.	○	○	○	●
47.	○	○	●	○
48.	○	●	○	○
49.	○	○	●	○
50.	●	○	○	○

Unit 3 : A PARTY

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. fat B. any C. gas D. hat
2. A. weather B. there C. math D. than
3. A. glad B. geography C. glass D. give
4. A. bread B. cheap C. tea D. season
5. A. sugar B. sunny C. school D. seafood

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. candle B. finish C. family D. anniversary
7. A. relation B. together C. successful D. celebrate
8. A. provide B. budget C. party D. handle
9. A. notice B. relax C. arrange D. advise
10. A. reputation B. service C. cater D. excellent

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. A date that is an exact number of years after the date of an important event is a(n) _______

A. birthday B. celebration C. wedding D. anniversary

12. Her triumph was a cause for _______

A. anniversary C. happiness

B. celebration D. joy

13. This victory was a _______ in our country's history.

A. period B. milestone C. memory D. point of time

14. Dinner will be a cold _______, not a sit-down meal.

A. party B. meal C. dish D. buffet

15. If someone has just moved into a new house, he or she will have a _______.

A. ceremony C. party

B. celebration D. house-warming

16. He is _______ for his elderly parents.

A. paying attention C. caring

B. looking D. taking care

17. I felt all _______ tucked up in a bed.

A. happy B. eager C. cosy D. jolly

18. He doesn't know much about the subject but he is _______.

A. joyful B. enthusiastic C. reserved D. calm

19. She _______ her hands in delight.

A. shakes B. holds C. grasps D. claps

20. Bright posters _______ the streets on the occasion of an anniversary.

A. decorate B. clear C. glorify D. colour

21. A meeting of people for a particular purpose is called a _______ especially in holidays.

A. collecting B. assemblage C. concentration D. gathering

22. Light _______ are available during the interval.

A. foods B. drinks C. refreshments D. dishes

23. A family on a tight _______ can't afford meat every day.

A. money B. fund C. budget D. finance

24. He is smartly _______ when he comes to an interview.

A. dressed B. put on C. worn D. undressed

25. A think flat piece of food that has been cut off a larger piece is called a _______.

A. slice B. portion C. part D. mince

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. You can't help _______ Sandra King.

A. like C. to like

B. liking D. A and C

27. John had agreed _______ me in his office.

A. to meet B. meet C. meeting D. met

28. It's important for the figures _______ regularly.

A. to update C. to have updated

B. being updated D. to be updated

29. Rick ignored the problems despite _______ about them.

A. to be warned C. having been warned

B. being warned D. warn

30. I have come _______ the secret of happiness.

A. realize C. to realize

B. realizing D. having realized

31. It is no good _______ sorry for yourself.

A. to feel B. feel C. feeling D. felt

32. Will you remind me _______ this letter when we go past the post office?

A. to post B. post C. posting D. to be posted

33. The men wanted to avoid _______ on security cameras.

A. seeing B. to see C. to be seen D. being seen

34. As well as _______ to a less important job, Emily had suffered a drop in salary.

A. being moved C. to be moved

B. moving D. move

35. The goods ought _______ two weeks ago.

A. delivered C. being delivered

B. delivering D. to be delivered

36. These brakes don't work well. They need _______.

A. seeing to C. to see

B. to be seen to D. A and B

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. When I was about 12, one of the teachers at school asked if anyone
A B
had wanted to have an English pen-friend.
C D

38. I had recently begun learning English and as I was finding it being
A B C
rather difficult, I thought this might help me
D

39. A few weeks much later, the teacher gave me the address of a boy who
A B C
lived in Leeds.
D

40. I wondered about if we would really like each other when we met.
A B C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

By the 1880s, rising incomes (41) ______ that many ordinary workers and their families could have a week's holiday at the seaside. Rail fares were reduced and cheap hotels were built to (42) ______ them. Holidaymakers enjoyed being (43) ______, sitting on the beach, bathing in the sea and eating ice-cream. Cheap entertainment was (44) ______ offer and holidaymakers went to (45) ______.

41. A. caused B. produced C. meant D. resulted
42. A. accommodate B. board C. cater D. lodge
43. A. idle B. easy C. restful D. spare
44. A. in B. for C. to D. on
45. A. get B. have C. take D. make

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought will show why speech is primary and writing secondary to language. Human beings have been writing for at least 5,000 years, but they have been talking for much longer, doubtless ever since there have been human beings.

When writing developed, it was derived from and represented speech, albeit imperfectly. Even today, there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally will learn to talk: a normal man cannot be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write; in the past, many intelligent and useful members of society did not acquire the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so imperfectly. To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not to disparage the latter. One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilized.

46. The author of the passage argues that

A. writing has become too important in today's society
B. speech is more basic to language than writing
C. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write
D. all languages should have a written form.

47. According to the passage, writing

A. is imperfect, but less than speech
B. represents speech, but not perfectly
C. developed from imperfect speech
D. is represented perfectly by speech

48. In the author's judgement

A. writing has more advantages than speech
B. speech is essential but writing has important benefits
C. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does
D. writing is more real than speech.

49. In order to show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of

A. people who learn the rudiments of speech
B. people who speak many languages
C. intelligent people who couldn't write
D. severely handicapped children

50. According to the author, one mark of a civilized society is that it

A. affirms the primacy of speech over writing
B. affirms the primacy of writing over speech
C. teaches its children to speak perfectly
D. keeps written records

Unit 3 :

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	●	○	○	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	○	○	●	○	16.	○	○	●	○	30.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	○	●
3.	○	●	○	○	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	○	●	○
4.	●	○	○	○	18.	○	●	○	○	32.	●	○	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○
5.	●	○	○	○	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	○	●	47.	○	●	○	○
6.	○	○	○	●	20.	●	○	○	○	34.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○
7.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	○	○	●	49.	○	○	●	○
8.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	○	○	●
9.	●	○	○	○	23.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	○	●	○					
10.	●	○	○	○	24.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○					
11.	○	○	○	●	25.	●	○	○	○	39.	●	○	○	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	●	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	●	○	○	27.	●	○	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	●	42.	●	○	○	○					

Unit 4 : VOLUNTEER WORK

I. NGỮ ÂM

① ***Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại***

1. A. kitchen B. high C. price D. like
2. A. hour B. history C. help D. high
3. A. help B. forget C. intelligent D. believe
4. A. well B. better C. semester D. wet
5. A. slogan B. motor C. total D. proper

② ***Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại***

6. A. volunteer B. nation C. college D. hospital
7. A. orphanage B. participate C. vacation D. remote
8. A. mountainous B. natural C. baseball D. believe
9. A. disaster B. provide C. overcome D. donate
10. A. comfort B. area C. happiness D. understand

II. TỰ VỰNG

11. To do a work of a humane society is _______.

A. friendly B. mutual C. voluntary D. thoughtless

12. A home for children whose parents are dead is called a(n) _______.

A. kindergarten C. street people house
B. orphanage D. lodging

13. Some high school students take part in helping handicapped.

A. play a role of C. participate
B. take a place of D. are a part of

14. She _______ injury to win the Olympic gold medal.

A. determined C. endured
B. suffered D. overcame

15. Losing your job needn't be such a _______.

A. catastrophe C. misfortune
B. disaster D. A and B

16. There is a special fund for the severely _______.

A. orphan B. volunteer C. aged D. handicapped

17. Norway is one of the _______ countries of the world.

A. furthest B. remotest C. nearest D. happiest

18. The _______ of this society is to provide community education for street children.

A. mission B. work C. job D. duty

19. A feeling of pride in oneself that what one does, says, etc. is right and good; that is _______.

A. self-confidence C. self-reliance

B. self-respect D. self-preservation

20. A school that teaches skills that are necessary for particular jobs is the _______ one.

A. public B. technical C. vocational D. secondary

21. To help someone to have a normal, useful life again after they have been very ill is to ____.

A. rehabilitate C. reform

B. recover D. A and B

22. The mission of a volunteer work involves teaching children basic healthcare, _______ and literacy skills.

A. sports B. education C. hygiene D. work

23. A time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something is a(n)____.

A. opportunity C. period

B. occasion D. interval

24. The work of the charity is funded by voluntary _______.

A. action B. activity C. donation D. organization

25. We should take care of war invalids and families of martyrs.

A. look after B. look into C. look through D. look over

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. When the painter felt the ladder _______ to slip, he grabbed the guter to save him from ____

A. to begin / falling C. beginning / falling

B. began / falling D. begun / falling

27. _______ that he was poor, I offered to pay his fare.

A. Known C. Knowing
B. Having known D. Knew

28. _______ photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.

A. Seeing B. Seen C. Saw D. Having seen

29. The police accused him of _______ fire to the building but he denied _______ in the area on the night of the fire.

A. setting / being C. setting/having been
B. set / be D. having set/having been

30. I noticed a lorry _______ down the hill.

A. to come B. came C. coming D. having come

31. The girls lay _______ on the grass.

A. to scream C. having screamed
B. screaming D. scream

32. I observed a blue car _______ very fast towards the motorways.

A. having driven C. driving
B. driven D. drove

33. I hate _______ a child _______

A. see / crying B. see / cry C. seeing / to cry D. seeing / cry

34. I caught him _______ over my wall.

A. to climb C. having climbed
B. climb D. climbing

35. We soon got the machine _______ again.

A. to work B. work C. working D. worked

36. They left the restaurant, _______ two hours over lunch.

A. spending B. spent C. after spending D. having spent

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. What he really wanted to do was to improve with his ability to think
A B
and react correctly in the spoken English.
C D

38. He said speaking in a foreign language always made him nervous even
A B C
if after three days of study.
D

39. It turned out so that one of the teachers on the course had very strong
A B C
views on music.
D

40. He claimed that music it was a drug, just like wine or cigars and people
A B
who could not live through their lives were to be pitied.
C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Although all American do not (41) ______ the same way, their speech has enough in common that American English can be recognized as a (42) ______ of English distinct from British English, Australian English and other national varieties. American English has grown up with the country. It began to (43) ______ from British English during its colonial beginnings and (44) ______ regional differences and ethnic flavor. Today it (45) ______ other languages and other varieties of English because it is the medium by which the attractions of American culture are transmitted to the world.

41. A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
42. A. alteration B. change C. variety D. variation
43. A. diverge B. divert C. digress D. depress
44. A. enquired B. inquired C. required D. acquired
45. A. affluence B. fluency C. influences D. nuances

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

People commonly complain that they never have enough time to accomplish tasks. The hours and minutes seem to slip away before many planned chores get done. According to time management experts, the main reason for this is that most people fail to set priorities about what to do first. They get tied down by trivial time-consuming matters and never complete the important ones. One simple solution often used by those at the top is to keep lists if task to be accomplished daily. These lists order jobs from most essential to less essential and are checked regularly through the day to access progress. Not only is this an effective way to manage time but also it serves to give individuals much-deserved sense of satisfaction over their achievements. People who do not keep lists often face the end of the work day with uncertainty over the significance of their accomplishments, which overtime can contribute to serious problems in mental and physical health.

46. Which of the following is the best title?
    - A. Common complaints about work
    - B. Accomplishing trivial matter
    - C. Achieving job satisfaction
    - D. Learning to manage time

47. According to the passage, why do many people never seem to have enough time to accomplish things?
    - A. They do not prioritize tasks.
    - B. They get tied down by one difficult problem.
    - C. They fail to deal with trivial matters.
    - D. They do not seek the advice of time management experts.

48. In this sentence "One simple solution often used by those ..." THOSE refers to ___
    - A. daily lists
    - B. trivial matters
    - C. priorities
    - D. people

49. One solution to time management problem is to ___
    - A. consult a time-consuming matters first
    - B. accomplish time-consuming matters first
    - C. keep daily lists of priorities and check them regularly
    - D. spend only a short time on each task

50. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
    - A. mental and physical health problems
    - B. another solution to time management problems
    - C. ways to achieve a sense of fulfillment
    - D. different types of lists

Unit 4 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	●	○	○	○	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	●	○	○	○	16.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	○	●	○	44.	○	○	○	●
3.	○	○	○	●	17.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	●	○	○	45.	○	○	●	○
4.	○	○	●	○	18.	●	○	○	○	32.	○	○	●	○	46.	○	○	○	●
5.	○	○	○	●	19.	○	●	○	○	33.	○	○	○	●	47.	●	○	○	○
6.	●	○	○	○	20.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	○	○	●
7.	●	○	○	○	21.	○	○	○	●	35.	●	○	○	○	49.	○	○	●	○
8.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	●	○	○
9.	○	○	●	○	23.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	○	○	●					
10.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	○	○	●					
11.	○	○	●	○	25.	●	○	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	40.	○	●	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	●	○	○					
14.	○	●	○	○	28.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	○	●	○					

Unit 5 : ILLITERACY

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. hour B. honest C. heir D. hospital
2. A. slogan B. motor C. total D. proper
3. A. sugar B. cassette C. fashion D. passion
4. A. allow B. doubt C. bought D. scout
5. A. corn B. cup C. can D. cent

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. illiteracy B. province C. primary D. country
7. A. Universalization B. education C. population D. promotion
8. A. eradicate B. minority C. campaign D. ethnic
9. A. highland B. northern C. village D. effective
10. A. society B. material C. expand D. honorable

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. _______ is a major problem in some developing countries.
A. Starvation C. Illiteracy
B. Disease D. Flood

12. _______ of bribery is the first and foremost policy of our government.
A. The abolition C. The extermination
B. The eradication D. The liquidation

13. The _______ of masses is an essential educational way of our party and people.
A. generalization C. universalization
B. role D. duty

14. The loving-peace people have been working for the _______ of World peace.
A. access C. success
B. glory D. promotion

15. There is a _______ to raise money for the needy.

A. campaign C. movement

B. mobilization D. A and B

16. A group of people from a particular culture or of a particular race living in a country where the main group is of different culture or race is called _______.

A. mountaineers C. nationals

B. ethnic minority D. undeveloped people

17. With a few _______ exceptions, the staff were found to be incompetent.

A. honorable B. respectful C. admiring D. valuable

18. Colour and sex are hardly ______ when appointing someone to a job.

A. effective B. voluntary C. relevant D. irrespective

19. The process of controlling the number of children you have by using contraception is called ______.

A. family planning C. birth rate

B. birth control D. A and B

20. Reducing the gap between the rich and the poor is one of the main ______ facing the government.

A. urgencies C. challenges

B. policies D. measures

21. A situation in which something is happening or a lot of things are being done is a(n)_____

A. work B. action C. activity D. happening

22. People who have less money and fewer opportunity than most people in society are _______

A. the handicapped C. the underprivileged

B. the unfortunate D. the illiterate

23. To make a determined effort to deal with a difficult problem or situation is _______

A. to tackle C. to carry out

B. to act D. to settle

24. They don't try very hard, then there's no _______.

A. encouragement C. trial

B. incentive D. luck

25. A new tax policy comes into effect next month.

A. comes into use
C. to start producing the result

B. begins to apply
D. A and B

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. Someone told us _______ sit on the stairs.

A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not

27. "Would you like to stay for lunch, Claire?", said Sarah

A. Sarah advised Claire to stay for lunch.

B. Sarah advised Claire would like to stay for lunch.

C. Sarah invited Claire to stay for lunch.

D. Sarah invited Claire to like to stay for lunch.

28. The doctor: You must take more exercise.

A. The doctor asked me I had to take more exercise.

B. The doctor asked me if I had to take more exercise.

C. The doctor asked me to must take more exercise.

D. The doctor asked me to take more exercise.

29. Matthew: You ought to take a break, Andrew.

A. Matthew advised Andrew to take a break.

B. Matthew asked Andrew to take a break.

C. Matthew suggested Andrew take a break.

D. Matthew suggested Andrew taking a break.

30. "Don't forget to ring me"

A. I advised David to ring me.

B. I reminded David to ring me.

C. I offered to be rung.

D. You promised to ring me.

31. "Don't touch the gates, madam" said the lift operator

A. The lift operator asked the lady not to touch the gates.

B. The lift operator told the lady not to touch the gates.

C. The lift operator warned the lady not to touch the gates.

D. The lift operator advised the lady not to touch the gates.

32. "Would you like to have lunch with me on Sunday?"

A. He offered me to have lunch with him on Sunday.

B. He invited me to have lunch with him on Sunday.

C. He advised me to have lunch with him on Sunday.

D. He asked me to have lunch with him on Sunday.

33. She / advise / us / lend / him / money

A. She advised us to not lend him any more money.

B. She advised us not lend him any more money.

C. She advised us not to lend him any more money.

D. She advised us not lending him any more money.

34. Atkins said, "Yes, I made a mistake."

A. Atkins agreed to make a mistake.

B. Atkins apologized to make a mistake.

C. Atkins refused to make a mistake.

D. Atkins admitted making a mistake.

35. "Laura, don't touch the electric wires!"

A. John asked Laura to not touch the electric wires.

B. John asked Laura not to touch the electric wires.

C. John advised Laura not to touch the electric wires.

D. John warned Laura not to touch the electric wires.

36. "I'm sorry I forgot the shopping"

A. Jane suggested going shopping.

B. Jane apologized for going shopping.

C. Jane apologized for forgetting the shopping.

D. B and C.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. This perhaps difficulty now to imagine that how sensational the Beatles
A B C
were at the time.
D

38. They were four boys from the north of England and none of them had
A B

any kind training in music.
C D

39. They started by performing and recording songs by black Americans
A B
and they had done some success with these songs.
C D

40. They started writing their own songs and that it was when they became
A B C
really popular.
D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

In the (41) ______ days of the cinema, before sound was introduced, silent films were (42) ______ by a pianist, or even a small orchestra playing in the cinema itself. One reason for this was to (43) ______ up the noise of the projector. However, a more important role was to provide (44) ______ for what was going on in the film, and (45) ______ the audience through the story.

41. A early B. starting C. beginning D. original
42. A chased B. pursued C. taken D. accompanied
43. A tie B. put C. cover D. make
44. A support B. description C. suggestion D. comment
45. A persuade B. guide C. follow D. send

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

For centuries, sky watchers have reported seeing mysterious flashes of light on the surface of the moon. Modern astronomers have observed the same phenomenon, but no one has been able to satisfactorily explain how or why the moon sporadically sparks. However, researchers now believe they have found the cause. Researchers have examined the chemical content of Moon rocks retrieved by astronauts during the Apollo missions and have found that they contain volatile gases such as helium, hydrogen and argon. The researchers suggest that electrons, freed when the rocks cracks, may ignite these gases. Indeed, lunar rock examples, when fractured in the lab, throw off sparks. What causes these rocks to crack on the lunar surface? These flashes are most often seen at the borders between sunlight and shade on the Moon, where the surface is being either intensely heated and cooled. A sudden change in temperature may cause thermal cracking. Finally, lunar rocks may be fractured by seismic events in other words, by tiny moon quakes.

46. Which of the statements describes the organization of the passage?
   A. A popularity is refuted.
   B. A generalization is made and examples are given.
   C. The significance of an experiment is explained.
   D. A phenomenon is described and a possible explanation is proposed.

47. According to the passage, how long have people been aware of the mysterious light on the moon?
   A. For the last ten years
   B. Since the Apollo moon missions
   C. For hundreds of years
   D. For thousands of years

48. The word "sporadically" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   A. reputedly
   B. occasionally
   C. mysteriously
   D. constantly

49. According to the passage, theory that Moon rocks give off sparks when they crack is supported by
   A. telescopic study of the Moon
   B. experiments conducted by astronauts
   C. observation made centuries ago
   D. an analysis of rocks from the Moon.

50. The word "they" in "they contain volatile gases..." refers to
   A. helium, hydrogen and argon
   B. researchers
   C. Apollo spacecraft
   D. lunar rocks

Unit 5 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	●	○	○	○	43.	○	○	●	○
2.	○	○	○	●	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	●	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○
3.	○	●	○	○	17.	●	○	○	○	31.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	●	○	○
4.	○	○	●	○	18.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	○	○	●
5.	○	○	○	●	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	○	●	○
6.	●	○	○	○	20.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	●	○	○
7.	●	○	○	○	21.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	○	○	●	49.	○	●	○	○
8.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	○	●
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	●	○	○					
10.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○					
11.	○	○	●	○	25.	○	○	○	●	39.	○	○	●	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	40.	○	○	●	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	○	○	●					

Unit 6 : COMPETITIONS

I. NGỮ ÂM

***①** Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. candy B. sandy C. many D. handy
2. A. earning B. learning C. searching D. clearing
3. A. waited B. mended C. naked D. faced
4. A. given B. risen C. ridden D. whiten
5. A. cough B. tough C. rough D. enough

***②** Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. competition B. annual C. final D. stimulate
7. A. participate B. completion C. observe D. representative
8. A. contest B. judge C. complete D. announce
9. A. performance B. activity C. remember D. total
10. A. apologise B. difficulty C. enjoyment D. remember

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. A situation in which people or organizations compete with each other to find out who is the best at something.

A. participation C. activity
B. competition D. performance

12. A person who has been chosen to speak or vote for someone else or on behalf of a group.

A. contestant C. examinee
B. competitor D. representative

13. To make something develop or become more active.

A. to encourage C. to stimulate
B. to enhance D. to strike

14. To agree to give someone money for a charity if that person completes a special activity.

A. organise B. support C. sponsor D. encourage

15. The election is so one-sided that it was really no _______

A. struggle C. contest

B. competition D. B and C

16. A person who decides who has won a competition is called a(n) _______.

A. referee C. investigator

B. judge D. witness

17. Happening or done once every year is called _______.

A. yearly C. annual

B. biannual D. A and C

18. She was _______ a medal for bravery.

A. presented B. offered C. granted D. awarded

19. The greatest _______ of all is the World peace.

A. present B. gift C. prize D. award

20. She can find no _______ to her financial troubles.

A. answer C. nuisance

B. solution D. annoyance

21. We are _______ at his progress in his study because he is rather lazy.

A. surprised C. startled

B. astonished D. all are correct

22. A sports competition involving a number of teams or players who take part in different games.

A. match B. tournament C. game D. play

23. An act of saying a piece of poetry or literature that you have learned to an audience.

A. recitation B. saying C. speaking D. talking

24. She had prepared a very _______ meal.

A. careful B. laborious C. elaborate D. full

25. To risk a sum of money against another

A. to bet B. to contest C. to raise D. to sponsor

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. "I hear you passed your exams. Congratulations!" said Tom.

A. Tom said that he heard me passed my exams.

B. Tom said that he heard I had passed my exams.

C. Tom congratulated me to pass my exams.

D. Tom congratulated me on passing my exams.

27. "I'm sorry I didn't phone you earlier."

A. Mary regretted that she hadn't phoned me earlier.

B. Mary apologized that she hadn't phoned me earlier.

C. Mary apologized for not phoning me earlier.

D. Mary apologized for not phone me earlier.

28. The detective said "The thief stole the money"

A. The detective said that the thief stole the money.

B. The detective said that the thief had stolen the money.

C. The detective accused the thief of stealing the money.

D. The detective told the thief he had stolen the money.

29. The thief "I didn't take any of the money"

A. The thief admitted to taking any of the money.

B. The thief admitted not to take any of the money.

C. The thief admitted not to taking any of the money.

D. The thief denied taking any of the money.

30. "I'll drive you to the station, I insist."

A. Peter insisted on driving her to the station.

B. Peter suggested her to driving her to the station.

C. Peter thought of driving her to the station.

D. Peter looked forward to driving her to the station.

31. "It was nice of you to visit me. Thank you", said White.

A. White said it had been nice of me to visit him.

B. White thanked me for visiting him.

C. White thanked me to visit him.

D. White told me he thanked me to visit him.

32. Tim said that she would drive Sam home.

A. Tim suggested driving Sam home.

B. Tim looked forward to driving Sam home.

C. Tim insisted on driving Sam home.

D. Tim dreamed of driving Sam home.

33. "Don't stay at the hotel near the airport."

A. He asked me not to stay at the hotel near the airport.

B. He requested me not to stay at the hotel near the airport.

C. He warned me of staying at the hotel near the airport.

D. He apologised me for staying at the hotel near the airport.

34. Jim said that he broke the radio.

A. Jim denied breaking the radio.

B. Tim admitted breaking the radio.

C. Tim was accused of breaking the radio.

D. Tim apologised for breaking the radio.

35. "Stay here! I can't let you go out tonight."

A. Her mother asked her to stay there and not to let her go out that night.

B. Her mother prevented her from going out that night.

C. Her mother told her not to go out that night.

D. Her mother insisted on staying there.

36. "I've always wanted to be rich."

A. He said he wished to be rich.

B. He said he wished for being rich.

C. He dreamed of being rich.

D. He was thinking of being rich.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. You should have be in great shape after all the training you have been
A B C
doing.
D

38. It must be so very hard work, practising all those hours everyday but it
A B
is worth it in the end, isn't it?
C D

39. Can you tell me exactly what is kind of tennis racquet you chose for the competition?
A B C D

40. If I would get the same, it might help me to improve my game.
A B C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Modern cinema audiences (41) ______ to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are (42) ______ as stuns, are usually (43) ______ by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (44) ______ can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely (45) ______ sometimes stopping right in from of the camera and film crew.

41. A. expect B. count C. claim D. prepare
42. A. remarked B. known C. referred D. named
43. A. performed B. given C. fulfilled D. displayed
44. A. Everyone B. Someone C. Anyone D. Nobody
45. A. detailed B. plain C. straight D. precise

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

With increasing development and use of computer technology, there is a new disease to worry about. Computer "viruses" program designed to sabotage computers are infecting computers in corporation homes and universities. These viruses spread exponentially much like biological contagion, and then disrupt the affected systems. The virus secretly attaches itself to alter files. The damage is generally activated by using the computer's clock. Then any program executed may be exposed to the virus including program spread through telephone connections. Because of the increasing incidents of virus infiltration, businesses and agencies are becoming wary of sharing software. Security policies need to be increased as immunity programs are being developed.

46. Which of the following is the best title of this passage?

A. Be aware

B. Stop the clock

C. Deleting files

D. Sharing software

47. The people most interested in reading this passage would be

A. medical personnel

B. computer users

C. government workers

D. health researchers

48. It is inferred a company can best protect itself from the virus by

A. keeping clean

B. spreading programs by telephone

C. setting the clock correctly

D. not using shared software

49. The virus is

A. a microbe

B. an insect

C. a disk

D. a program

50. If a virus infects a computer, the result would be

A. lost information

B. a broken computer

C. sick personnel

D. dead telephones

Unit 6 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	●	○	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	○	●	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	○	○	○	●	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	●	○	○	○	44.	○	○	●	○
3.	○	○	○	●	17.	○	○	○	●	31.	○	●	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●
4.	○	○	○	●	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	○	●	○	46.	●	○	○	○
5.	●	○	○	○	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	●	○	○
6.	●	○	○	○	20.	○	●	○	○	34.	○	●	○	○	48.	○	○	○	●
7.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	○	○	●
8.	○	●	○	○	22.	○	●	○	○	36.	○	○	●	○	50.	●	○	○	○
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	●	○	○	○	37.	●	○	○	○					
10.	○	●	○	○	24.	○	○	●	○	38.	●	○	○	○					
11.	○	●	○	○	25.	●	○	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○					
12.	○	○	○	●	26.	○	○	○	●	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	●	○	28.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	●	○	○					

Unit 7 : WORLD POPULATION

I. NGỮ ÂM

① ***Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại***

1. A. smallest B. best C. longest D. biggest
2. A. coffee B. stop C. second D. stock
3. A. mountain B. ground C. blouse D. soup
4. A. bridge B. white C. size D. nine
5. A. department B. supermarket C. warm D. smart

② ***Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại***

6. A. population B. increasing C. expected D. resources
7. A. figure B. double C. different D. support
8. A. iron B. silver C. petroleum D. metal
9. A. research B. decrease C. available D. government
10. A. isolation B. international C. transportation D. community

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. One third of the world's _______ consumes two thirds of the world's resources.
A. people B. man C. population D. human

12. We do not have the _______ to update our computer software.
A. sources B. resources C. funds D. origins

13. These measures are strongly _______ by environmental groups.
A. encouraged C. supported
B. given help D. all are correct

14. The teaching of history should not be _______ to dates and figures.
A. limiting C. limit
B. limitation D. limited

15. A startling piece of _______ into the causes of cancer.
A. search C. finding
B. research D. experiment

16. The practice of controlling the number of children a person has, using various methods of contraception is called _______.

A. family planning C. population explosion
B. birth control D. A and B

17. The _______ cost of the carpet including sales tax and fitting.

A. total C. overall
B. whole D. A and C

18. When a person has an infectious disease, he is _______ from other people.

A. isolated B. limited C. separated D. confined

19. Since the early 1990s Vietnam has experienced _______ growth but the differences between the lives of the rich and the poor have been greater.

A. population B. economic C. educational D. financial

20. The degree of compactness of a substance or the degree to which something is populated.

A. overpopulation C. density
B. thickness D. dense

21. A prospect or the state of hoping something, especially something good or exciting, will happen

A. expectation C. expectancy
B. hope D. future

22. A person who has moved from one place to another especially to find work.

A. emigrant C. migrant
B. immigrant D. A and C

23. The opinion that is generally said or believed about someone's or something's character.

A. reputation C. belief
B. fame D. A and B

24. A number representing a special amount in official information

A. arithmetic B. algebra C. figure D. diagram

25. Of things that you can get, buy or find

A. available B. ready C. useful D. profitable

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. Live a life of luxury. Fill your home with superstyle furniture

A. If you live a life of luxury, you'd fill your home with superstyle furniture.

B. If you lived a life of luxury, you'll fill your home with superstyle furniture.

C. If you live a life of luxury, you'll fill your home with superstyle furniture.

D. If you had lived a life of luxury, you'd fill your home with superstyle furniture.

27. Without a car, getting to work would be impossible for Peter.

A. If he doesn't have a car, he can't get to work.

B. If he didn't have a car, he couldn't get to work.

C. If he didn't have a car, he could get to work.

D. If he had a car, he couldn't get to work.

28. Alan and his girlfriend had a big fight.

A. If Alan had behaved well, he wouldn't have needed to put things right.

B. If Alan had behaved well, he would have needed to put things right.

C. If Alan behaved well, he wouldn't need to put things right.

D. If Alan didn't behave well, he would need to put things right.

29. If the ball _______ the line, that would have been the end of the game.

A. would cross
C. had crossed

B. will cross
D. crossed

30. If someone knocked a candle over, it _______ a fire.

A. will start

B. would have started

C. started

D. would start

31. Correct the mistake:

If I had trusted my instincts, I had refused.

A. If I had trusted my instincts, I refused.

B. If I trusted my instincts, I refused.

C. If I would trust my instincts, I refused.

D. If I had trusted my instincts, I'd have refused.

32. You can't see anyone if you haven't got an appointment.

A. You can't see anyone unless you haven't got an appointment.

B. You can't see anyone when you haven't got an appointment.

C. You can't see anyone unless you have got an appointment.

D. Provided that you have got an appointment, you can't see anyone.

33. Simon was ill, so he didn't go to the party.

A. If Simon isn't ill, he will go to the party.

B. If Simon were ill, he wouldn't go to the party.

C. If Simon weren't ill, he would go to the party.

D. If Simon hadn't been ill, he would have gone to the party.

34. If there _______ a row, I'm going to keep out of it.

A. will be

B. is

C. were

D. had been

35. Correct the mistake: Have we delayed any longer, we would have been too late.

A. If we have delayed any longer, we could have been too late.

B. If we had delayed any longer, we would have been too late.

C. Had we delayed any longer, we would have been too late.

D. B and C

36. If the speed limit were high.

A. we might need more staff

B. there would be more deaths

C. the crops would die

D. please contact the traffic police

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. The museum has brought various buildings together (A) in the grounds of a historic (B) manor house, near (C) where they have been carefully (D) rebuilt.

38. The interiors they have been furnished in period style and other
A B C
everyday household objects are on display.
D

39. It's fascinating to walk away from building to building, imagining the
A B C
way people used to live years ago.
D

40. Large families often lived in the tiniest of cottages, sometimes sharing in
A B
the space with domestic animals which were of such importance to them.
C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

Many people live in (41) ______ of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break (42) ______ or someone might run into it. Before anything happens, people have worked themselves up into a (43) ______ of anxiety. And when something happens, they're (44) ______ to explode. In fact, it's their very anxiety about losing control that (45) ______ them lose control.

41. A. worry B. fright C. fear D. concern
42. A. up B. down C. out D. off
43. A. state B. condition C. feeling D. case
44. A. good B. prepared C. near D. ready
45. A. causes B. leads C. makes D. forces

② Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

Lead poisoning in children is a major health concern. Both high and low doses of pain can have serious effects. Children exposed to high doses of lead often suffer permanent nerve damage, mental retardation, blindness and even death. Low doses of lead can lead to mild mental retardation, short attention spans, distractibility, poor academic performance and behavioural problems. This is not the new concern. As early as 1904, lead poisoning in children was linked to lead-based paint. Microscopic lead particles from paint are absorbed into the bloodstream when children ingest flakes of chipped paint, plaster or pain dust from sanding. Lead can also enter the body through household dust, nail-biting, thumb sucking or chewing on toys and other objects painted with lead-based paint. Although American paint companies today must comply with strict regulations regarding the amount of lead used in their paint, this source of lead poisoning is still the most common and most dangerous.

46. What is the main topic of the passage?
   A. Problems with household paint
   B. Major health concerns for children
   C. Lead poisoning in children
   D. Lead paint in older homes

47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word SUFFER?
   A. experience
   B. reveal
   C. feel pain from
   D. grieve with

48. The word ABSORBED could be best replaced by
   A. fixed
   B. assimilated
   C. soaked
   D. accepted

49. The word INGEST could be best replaced by
   A. inhale
   B. digest
   C. inject
   D. eat

50. The word CHIPPED means
   A. fragmented
   B. canned
   C. sprayed
   D. unhealthy

Unit 7 :

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	●	○	○	15	○	●	○	○	29.	○	○	●	○	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	○	○	●	○	16.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	●	○	○
3.	○	○	○	●	17.	○	○	○	●	31.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	○	●	○
4.	●	○	○	○	18.	●	○	○	○	32.	○	○	●	○	46.	○	○	●	○
5.	○	○	●	○	19.	○	●	○	○	33.	○	○	○	●	47.	●	○	○	○
6.	●	○	○	○	20.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	●	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○
7.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	○	○	●	49.	○	○	○	●
8.	○	○	●	○	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	50.	●	○	○	○
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	○	●	○					
10.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	○	●	○	38.	●	○	○	○					
11.	○	○	●	○	25.	●	○	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	40.	○	●	○	○					
13.	○	○	○	●	27.	○	●	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	●	○	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○					

Unit 8 : CELEBRATIONS

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. stage B. page C. cake D. tablet
2. A. flower B. down C. know D. now
3. A. peace B. heat C. meat D. bear
4. A. elephant B. event C. engineer D. let
5. A. listened B. liked C. watched D. stopped

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. celebration B. occasion C. preparation D. decoration
7. A. agrarian B. western C. calendar D. banner
8. A. traditional B. begin C. excite D. holiday
9. A. apricot B. blossom C. popular D. tomato
10. A. festival B. positive C. pagoda D. influence

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. A special event that people organize to memorize something
A. birthday C. house warming
B. wedding D. celebration

12. A particular time when something happens
A. occasion B. event C. happening D. holiday

13. To become more healthy, confident or successful (of a tree)
A. sprout B. hatch C. blossom D. open

14. To make something look more attractive by putting things on it
A. adorn
B. decorate
C. to be placed on something to make it more beautiful
D. all are correct

15. Thinking about what is good in a situation or good or useful.
A. negative B. affirmative C. positive D. indefinite

16. Something that you say or write gives an opinion on or explains someone / something

A. discussion B. comment C. argument D. criticism

17. To give something to someone and at the same time receive the same type of thing from them

A. change B. hand in C. exchange D. return

18. A temple in South East Asia in the form of a tall tower with several levels, each of which has its own roof that extends beyond the walls

A. tower C. pagoda

B. cathedral D. A and C

19. A desire or a feeling that you want to do something or have something

A. wish B. hope C. eagerness D. expectation

20. To speak to God or Heaven especially to give thanks or ask for help or hope much that something will happen

A. to worship B. to venerate C. to pray D. to respect

21. The activities that are organized to celebrate a special event

A. celebration C. gathering

B. festivity D. meeting

22. The substance that produces a pleasant smell when you burn it, used particularly in religious ceremonies

A. joss stick C. incense

B. candle D. A and C

23. The state of being successful, especially in making money

A. proper C. wealthy

B. prosperous D. prosperity

24. The imaginary area in the sky where the sun, moon and planets appear to lie and which has been divided into twelve equal parts each with a special name and symbol

A. Zodiac C. horoscope

B. fate D. cycle

25. A small device containing powder that burns or explodes and produces bright coloured lights and loud noises

A. firecracker C. flare

B. firework D. artillery

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. - We all know the man is a thief, don't we?

- Yes, ____ knows, but ____ dares to say so publicly.

A. someone / no one
C. anyone / no one
B. everyone / no one
D. anyone / someone

27. - Were there any calls for me?

- Yes, ____ rang while you were out.

A. someone
C. no one
B. anyone
D. A and B

28. I need to fill in a form about my driving test but ____

A. I haven't got ones
C. I haven't got some
B. I haven't got one
D. I haven't got any

29. I threw away my old trainers and bought some new ____

A. ones
C. some
B. one
D. any

30. Correct the mistake: Let's do a different something today.

A. Let's do a something different today.
B. Let's do something different today.
C. Let's do anything different today.
D. Let's do a different anything today.

31. Correct the mistake: I'm afraid I haven't met someone all day.

A. I'm afraid I haven't met no one all day.
B. I'm afraid I haven't met one all day.
C. I'm afraid I haven't met everyone all day.
D. I'm afraid I haven't met anyone all day.

32. There's ____ waiting outside to see you. She didn't tell me her name.

A. no one B. anyone C. someone D. everyone

33. There are two films on TV this evening. Which ____ would you prefer to see?

A. one B. ones C. something D. anything

34. Correct the mistake: I'd love to buy a yacht.

A. I'd love to buy a yacht. I'm thinking of buying something.
B. I'd love to buy a yacht. I'm thinking of buying ones.

C. I'd love to buy a yacht. I'm thinking of buying one.

D. I'd love to buy a yacht. I'm thinking of buying anything.

35. Do you need thick paper or _____?

A. the thin one	C. thin one
B. thin	D. thin ones

36. _____ happened to our friend.

A. Awful something has	C. Something awful have
B. Something awful has	D. Awful something have

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. It's very kind of you to invite for me to stay with you.
A B C D

38. In the June, unfortunately my final exams are that month and I don't yet
A B C D
know the dates.

39. From my last results, I will need to be studying rather more than having
A B C D
a good time with my friends.

40. As soon as I will get the dates, I'll let you know but I don't expect I'll
A B C D
be able to come.

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

For anyone who wants either to film (41) ______ study great white sharks, Australian expert, Rodney Fox, is the first contact. Fox knows exactly (42) ______ the sharks will be at different times of the year, and can even predict (43) ______ they will behave around blood, divers and other sharks. He understands them as well as (44) ______ else alive. In fact, he's lucky to be a alive; a "great white" once (45) ______ to bite him in half.

41. A. and B. but C. or D. nor
42. A. when B. where C. how D. why
43. A. what B. when C. how D. where

44. A. no one	B. someone	C. one	D. anyone
45. A. tried	B. wanted	C. allowed	D. experiment

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Many people buy and use copied programs for the computer. This illegal copying of computer software has become a huge industry because the software is much cheaper than the original programs. Illegal software can be found on sale in any part of the world although it is more rapidly available in Asian than in Western countries. Software manufacturers have been trying to get governments to stop this copying or "pirating". In an attempt to get rid of "software pirates", police have seized software form stores and fined the owners. This has been partially successful, but manufacturers are still losing a lot of money. By using this kind of software, computer owners risk damaging their computer. Illegally copied software can carry computer viruses which could wipe out information stored on the computer's hard driver.

46. Computer software is

A. part of all computers	C. pirated programs
B. poor quality	D. programs used by a computer

47. People buy pirated software because it is

A. readily available	C. inexpensive
B. good quality	D. easy to use

48. Pirated software is found

A. worldwide	C. only in the West
B. only in Asia	D. in few countries

49. In some countries, owners of illegal software have

A. asked their government to stop the pirating.

B. been forced to pay money.

C. given their software to the police.

D. asked the police to help them.

50. According to the passage, _____ software can damage computers.

A. all	C. illegal
B. no	D. hard driver

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●	15.	○	○	●	○	29.	●	○	○	○	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	○	○	●	○	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	●	○	○	44.	○	●	○	○
3.	○	○	○	●	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	○	●	45.	●	○	○	○
4.	○	●	○	○	18.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	○	●	○	46.	○	○	○	●
5.	●	○	○	○	19.	●	○	○	○	33.	●	○	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○
6.	○	●	○	○	20.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	○	●	○	48.	●	○	○	○
7.	●	○	○	○	21.	○	●	○	○	35.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	●	○	○
8.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	○	●	○
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	○	●	○					
10.	○	○	●	○	24.	●	○	○	○	38.	●	○	○	○					
11.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	○	●	○					
12.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	●	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	●	○	○	○	41.	○	○	●	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	○	●	○					

Unit 9: THE POST OFFICE

I. NGỮ ÂM

① ***Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại***

1. A. accident B. jazz C. stamp D. watch
2. A. this B. thick C. maths D. thin
3. A. gas B. gain C. germ D. goods
4. A. bought B. nought C. plough D. though
5. A. spear B. gear C. fear D. pear

② ***Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại***

6. A. advanced B. technology C. express D. spacious
7. A. pleasant B. equip C. thoughtful D. office
8. A. offer B. service C. deliver D. courteous
9. A. competitive B. maximum C. limit D. possible
10. A. imagine B. relative C. speedy D. notify

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. To provide yourself with the things that are needed for a particular purpose
A. to prepare B. to equip C. to offer D. to give

12. Scientific knowledge used in practical ways in industry
A. technology B. technique C. technician D. machinery

13. Large and with plenty of space for people to move around in
A. immense B. wide C. spacious D. colossa

14. Showing that you think about and care for other people
A. respectful B. courteous C. competitive D. thoughfull

15. Polite especially in a way that shows respect
A. truthful B. sincere C. courteous D. harmonious

16. To be willing to do something or give something to someone or to provide the opportunity for something
A. to offer B. to suggest C. to propose D. to please

17. Trying very hard to be better than others.

A. challenging
C. promotive
B. competitive
D. upcoming

18. Likely to continue or be successful for a long time

A. ensured B. insured C. secure D. assured

19. Happening or done quickly or without delay

A. hesitant B. express C. instant D. speedy

20. To move from one place to another or to officially arrange for something to belong to someone else

A. to transfer
C. to remove
B. to transmit
D. to communicate

21. To formally or officially tell someone about something

A. to communicate
C. to declare
B. to notify
D. to propagate

22. A person who receives something is called ____

A. receiver B. receipt C. recipe D. recipient

23. An exact copy of something

A. facsimile B. document C. file D. email

24. To pay an amount of money regularly to receive or use something

A. to support B. to subscribe C. to distribute D. to aid

25. Connected with drawings and design or very clear and full of details

A. sketch B. diagram C. graphic D. outline

III. NGỮ PHÁP

26. Find a mistake: I'm having a visit from my favourite aunt who lives in London.

A. ...aunt that lives in London
C. ...aunt, who lives in London
B. ...aunt whose lives in London
D. A and C

27.

A. The photos which you took were great.

B. The photos that you took were great.

C. The photos you took were great.

D. All are correct.

28.

A. The Queen's eldest son is Charles which marriage to Diana ended in 1996.

B. The Queen's eldest son is Charles whose marriage to Diana ended in 1996.

C. The Queen's eldest son is Charles, whose marriage to Diana ended in 1996.

D. The Queen's eldest son is Charles, who marriage to Diana ended in 1996.

29.

A. We saw a house, the roof of which had been blown off.

B. We saw a house which the roof had been blown off.

C. We saw a house which of the roof had been blown off.

D. We saw a house the roof of which had been blown off.

30.

A. The area which the exercise took place is called Moor.

B. The area where the exercise took place is called Moor.

C. The area on which the exercise took place is called Moor.

D. The area of which the exercise took place is called Moor.

31.

A. There was an accident in that four people were killed.

B. There was an accident which four people were killed.

C. There was an accident on which four people were killed.

D. There was an accident in which four people were killed.

32.

A. There were 35 passengers on the coach, almost all who were British.

B. There were 35 passengers on the coach, almost all of whom were British.

C. There were 35 passengers on the coach, almost who all were British.

D. There were 35 passengers on the coach, almost all of who were British .

33.

A. She lent me the money that was very generous of her.

B. She lent me the money which was very generous of her.

C. She lent me the money, which was very generous of her.

D. She lent me the money, that was very generous of her.

34.

A. He's always giving people lots of advice of which much is complete nonsense.

B. He's always giving people lots of advice of much which is complete nonsense.

C. He's always giving people lots of advice much of which is complete nonsense.

D. He's always giving people lots of advice, much of which is complete nonsense.

35.

A. John's father gave me the taxi fare, which was very nice of him.

B. John's father gave me the taxi fare, what was very nice of him.

C. John's father gave me the taxi fare of which was very nice of him.

D. John's father gave me the taxi fare which was very nice of him.

36.

A. She's the woman whose the briefcase was stolen.

B. She's the woman whose briefcase was stolen.

C. She's the woman of which briefcase was stolen.

D. She's the woman, whose briefcase was stolen.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. Although the outer box it was in perfect condition, I found when I
A B
arrived home that the player itself had been used before.
C D

38. The headphone cable was badly twisted and I do not think so it will be
A B
long before the headphone themselves go out of shape altogether.
C D

39. In addition, neither of the two free cassettes which came up with the
A B C
machine was at the beginning.
D

40. I am sure they must have been being played before by a previous
A B
customer or perhaps the machine had been used for demonstration purposes.
C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

In an age when technology is developing faster than (41) ______ before, many people are being (42) ______ to the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can do this is by investigating their own family history. They can try to (43) ______ out more about where their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries with a (44) ______ short history like Australia and the United States. It is (45) ______ thing to spend some time going through a book on family history.

41. A. ever B. once C. only D. never
42. A. pushed B. attracted C. fetched D. brought
43. A. lay B. make C. put D. find
44. A. fairly B. greatly C. mostly D. widely
45. A. a B. one C. no D. some

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Hatred is a fundamental human emotion that has deep root in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend on a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of "bad guys" is an important element in defining who we are within a large realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate. The first signs appear early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistakes, immediately accuse another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later, on the school playground, children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions late in life. One area where deep-rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose. For many, there is no "us" without a "them" to hate. In a world where conflict between superpowers is on the decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting to a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

46. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   A. Roots of Society
   B. Group Unity
   C. A Basic Emotion
   D. Social and Cultural Problem
47. According to the passage, what is believed to be an important aspect of defining group identity?
   A. Facing a common enemy
   B. Being reluctant to hate
   C. Accepting blame for past actions
   D. Ignoring a large realm
48. According to the passage, early childhood responses to blame
   A. are not related to stronger feelings in adulthood.
   B. are complex expressions of emotion.
   C. demonstrate how human beings love to hate.
   D. are not well understood by psychologists.
49. The author suggests that when children make mistakes, they ___.
   A. join rival gangs on school playgrounds
   B. rarely accept responsibility for their actions
   C. need emotional support from personal objects like a teddy bear
   D. admit to their errors
50. According to the passage, ethnic conflicts
   A. are on the decline.
   B. occur only occasionally.
   C. serve to resolve differences.
   D. have their roots in childhood rivalries.

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●	15.	○	○	●	○	29.	○	○	○	●	43.	○	○	○	●
2.	●	○	○	○	16.	●	○	○	○	30.	○	●	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○
3.	○	○	●	○	17.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	●	○	○
4.	○	○	●	○	18.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	○	●	○
5.	○	○	○	●	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	●	○	47.	●	○	○	○
6.	○	○	○	●	20.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	○	●	○
7.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	●	○	○	35.	●	○	○	○	49.	○	●	○	○
8.	○	○	●	○	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	○	○	●
9.	●	○	○	○	23.	●	○	○	○	37.	●	○	○	○					
10.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○					
11.	○	●	○	○	25.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	●	○					
12.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	●	○	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	○	●	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	●	○	42.	○	●	○	○					

Unit 10 : NATURE IN DANGER

I. NGỮ ÂM

① ***Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại***

1. A. thick B. thorough C. healthy D. weather
2. A. heavy B. tea C. seaside D. increase
3. A. honour B. himself C. heart D. honey
4. A. enable B. museum C. emotion D. encourage
5. A. thank B. eleventh C. without D. threaten

② ***Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại***

6. A. nature B. danger C. human D. environment
7. A. exist B. species C. affect D. condition
8. A. forest B. water C. destroy D. industry
9. A. agriculture B. weather C. pollen D. respect
10. A. decrease B. consequence C. effort D. planet

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. All the plants, animals and things that exist in the universe that are not made by people.

A. nature B. environment C. creature D. creator

12. A group into which animals, plants, etc. that are able to breed with each other.

A. kind B. species C. community D. circle

13. To be present in a place or situation.

A. to be alive B. to survive C. to exist D. to live

14. The conditions that affect the behaviour and development of someone or something.

A. surrounding C. behaviour

B. relationship D. environment

15. To produce a change in someone or something or to make someone become ill or have strong feeling of sadness.

A. to affect
B. to effect
C. to result
D. to be consequent on

16. A substance that makes air and water dirty.
A. dirtying
B. pollutant
C. dirt
D. contamination

17. In a particular aspect or detail of something.
A. in all cases
B. to an extent
C. in all respects
D. under any circumstances

18. To make something happen.
A. to cause
B. to lead to
C. to result in
D. all are correct

19. No longer in existence or no longer active.
A. extinct
B. extinguished
C. disappeared
D. vanished

20. The act of getting involved in and trying to influence a situation that does not concern you.
A. interruption
B. interference
C. intervention
D. B and C

21. To continue to exist despite a dangerous event or time
A. to live
B. relive
C. to survive.
D. to be alive

22. A child of a particular person or of an animal or plant.
A. children
B. off-spring
C. descendant
D. B and C

23. English speakers now _______ with other their Spanish-speaking neighbours.
A. co-exist
B. co-operate
C. co-ordinate
D. collaborate

24. Fertile land that is under _______.
A. farming
B. cultivation
C. repair
D. way

25. The health of our children is being _______ by exhaust fumes.
A. threatened
B. menaced.
C. endangered
D. all are correct

III. NGỮ PHÁP *Chọn câu trả lời tốt nhất*

26. Religion is a subject. People hold very firm opinion on it.

A. Religion is a subject, that people hold very firm opinions on.

B. Religion is a subject, which people hold very firm opinions on it.

C. Religion is a subject on which people hold very firm opinions on it.

D. Religion is a subject on which people hold very firm opinions.

27. No one cares about the starving people. The aid is intended for them.

A. No one cares about the starving people who the aid is intended for them.

B. No one cares about the starving people for who the aid is intended.

C. No one cares about the starving people for whom the aid is intended.

D. No one cares about the starving people for that the aid is intended

28. The photographs show the floor. Many of the victims were trapped on it.

A. The photographs show the floor on which many of the victims were trapped.

B. The photographs show the floor, many of which the victims were trapped on.

C. The photographs show the floor on that many of the victims were trapped.

D. The photographs show the floor which many of the victims were trapped on it.

29. The Sales Manager is a young woman. We have great confidence in her.

A. The Sales Manager is a young woman whose confidence we have in.

B. The Sales Manager is a young woman in whom we have great confidence.

C. The Sales Manager is a young woman in whom we have great confidence her.

D. The Sales Manager is a young woman in which we have great confidence.

30. We entered the territory. Many battles have fought over it.

A. We entered the territory which many battles have fought over.

B. We entered the territory that many battles have fought over.

C. We entered the territory over which many battles have fought.

D. B and C.

31. Nearby are the Roman baths. The city of Bath gets its name from them.

A. Nearby are the Roman baths which the city of Bath gets its name from.

B. Nearby are the Roman baths from which the city of Bath gets its name.

C. Nearby are the Roman baths where the city of Bath gets its name.

D. All are correct.

32. Washington is the man. The Americans owe their independence to him.

A. Washington is the man whose independence the Americans owe to him.

B. Washington is the man that the Americans owe their independence to.

C. Washington is the man to whom the Americans owe their independence.

D. Washington is the man to that the Americans owe their independence.

33. The movie is fantastic. They are talking about it.

A. The movie is fantastic which they are talking about.

B. The movie which they are talking about is fantastic.

C. The movie about that they are talking is fantastic.

D. The movie about which they are talking it.

34. I must thank the man. I got the present from him.

A. I must thank the man from whom I got the present.

B. I must thank the man from which I got the present.

C. I must thank the man from whom I got the present from him.

D. I must thank the man whom from I got the present.

35. It was the kind of accident. Nobody was really to blame for it.

A. It was the kind of accident for whom was really to blame it.

B. It was the kind of accident for which nobody was really to blame.

C. It was the kind of accident for which nobody was really to blame it.

D. It was the kind of accident, which nobody was really to blame for.

36. I lived in a flat in London. I paid a high rent for it.

A. I lived in a flat in London where I paid a high rent for.

B. I lived in a flat in London for that I paid a high rent.

C. I lived in a flat in London for which I paid a high rent.

D. I lived in a flat in London for which I paid a high rent it.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. I often find myself sitting in the dark trying to follow through the
A B C D
conversation on the screen.

38. It is this sort of annoying disturbance at the cinema which it means that
A B
I'd rather hire a video and watch it at home.
C D

39. There is no risk of getting cross because it is impossible to hear
A B
anything what is going on.
C D

40. Another problem is that I always do my own best to find a seat with a
A B
good view of screen during the advertisements.
C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

I'm a driving test examiner. I (41) ______ my own driving school for 12 years before applying to become an examiner in 1966. Since then, I've (42) ______ to examine lorry and bus drivers and instruct trainee examiners. I (43) ______ that I've assessed 16,000 people and passed around half of them. The first lorry driver I passed (44) ______ tears. However, the most (45) ______ reasons for failing are not being ready.

41. A. ran B. held C. kept D. possessed
42. A. resulted B. succeeded C. qualified D. mastered
43. A. count B. number C. judge D. estimate
44. A. burst into B. turned back C. carried on D. set off
45. A. simple B. regular C. average D. common

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

As far as 700 B.C., man has talked about children being cared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legendary twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that when a she-wolf loses her litter she seeks a human child to take its place. This preposterous idea did not become credible until the late 19th century when a French doctor actually found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, nor could he relate to people. He only growled and stared at them. Finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words as well as write letters and form words.

46. The French doctor found the boy
    A. wandering in the woods
    B. at his doorstep
    C. growling at him
    D. speaking intelligibly
47. In the passage, the word "LITTER" most means
    A. garbage
    B. master
    C. offspring
    D. hair
48. The doctor was able to work with the boy because
    A. the boy was very intelligent.
    B. the boy trusted him.
    C. the boy liked to dress up.
    D. the boy was delicate and patient.
49. Which of the following statements is not true?
    A. She-wolves have been said to substitute human children for their lost litters.
    B. Examples of wolf's earning for human children can be found only in 19th century.
    C. The French doctor succeeded in domesticating the boy some what.
    D. The young boy never was able to speak perfectly.
50. In this passage, the word PREPOSTEROUS most means
    A. delicate
    B. scientific
    C. wonderful
    D. absurd

Unit 10 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●	15.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	43.	○	○	○	●
2.	●	○	○	○	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	○	○	●	44.	●	○	○	○
3.	●	○	○	○	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	○	●	45.	○	○	○	●
4.	○	●	○	○	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	○	●	○	46.	●	○	○	○
5.	○	○	●	○	19.	●	○	○	○	33.	○	●	○	○	47.	○	○	●	○
6.	○	○	○	●	20.	○	●	○	○	34.	●	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○
7.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	●	○	○	49.	○	●	○	○
8.	○	○	●	○	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	○	●	○	50.	○	○	○	●
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	●	○	○	○	37.	○	○	○	●					
10.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○					
11.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	●	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	○	●	40.	○	●	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	●	○	○	○	42.	○	○	●	○					

Unit 11 : SOURCES OF ENERGY

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. gain B. good C. discourage D. god
2. A. wild B. bewilder C. child D. idle
3. A. another B. together C. tomorrow D. petrol
4. A. chronic B. charge C. charity D. achievement
5. A. think B. knife C. find D. line

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. energy B. sources C. reserve D. fossil
7. A. exhaust B. power C. develop D. another
8. A. provide B. alter C. relative D. natural
9. A. dangerous B. possible C. solar D. geothermal
10. A. potential B. question C. plentiful D. infinite

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. The ability to put effort into an activity work, etc. or a source of power

A. eagerness B. energy C. enthusiasm D. ardour

12. The remains of an animal or a plant which have become hard and turned into rock

A. fossil B. relics C. remainder D. moss

13. A supply of something that is available to be used in the future or when it is needed

A. tank B. container C. reserve D. reservoir

14. Completely used or finished

A. dry B. shallow C. used up D. exhausted

15. That can be used instead of something else or different from the traditional way in which something is done

A. alternative B. renewable C. changeable D. replaceable

16. A powerful form of energy produced by converting matter into energy splitting the central parts of atoms

A. hydroelectricity	C. wind energy
B. nuclear energy	D. solar energy

17. Connected with the natural heat of rock deep in the ground

A. natural gas	C. geothermal
B. geological	D. geographical

18. Very great; impossible to measure or without limits

A. definite	C. plentiful
B boundless	D. infinite

19. To let someone or something come out of a place where they have been kept or trapped

A. to release	C. to spit out
B. to discharge	D. to come unstuck

20. The possibility of something happening or being developed or used

A. energy B. potential C. strength D. power

21. The relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment

A. biology	C. ecology
B. mesology	D. natural sciences

22. We could make better use of our resources.

A. profit	C. use
B. take an advantage	D. A and C

23. The act of using energy, food or material

A. consumption	C. stuffing
B. absorption	D. cram

24. A barrier that is built across a river to stop the water from flowing, especially to make a reservoir

A. bridge	C. fall
B. dam	D. barricade

25. Available or existing in large amounts

A. abundant	C. plentiful
B. prosperous	D. A and C

III. NGỮ PHÁP *Chọn câu đúng nhất*

26.

A. The students were complaining about high rents being on the streets.

B. The students complaining about high rents were on the streets.

C. The students to complain about high rents were on the streets.

D. The students were complaining about high rents who were on the streets.

27.

A. The U.S was the first country to drop an atom bomb.

B. The U.S was the first country dropping an atom bomb.

C. The U.S was the first country where dropped an atom bomb.

D. The U.S was the first country in which dropped an atom bomb.

28.

A. The protesters had no weapons which to defend themselves.

B. The protesters had no weapons which defending themselves.

C. The protesters had no weapons with which to defend themselves.

D. The protesters had no weapons to defend themselves.

29.

A. Some buildings hitting by bombs are still burning.

B. Some buildings hit by bombs are still burning.

C. Some buildings were hit by which are still burning.

D. Some buildings to be hit by bombs are still burning.

30.

A. Henry VIII was the only King of England marrying 6 times.

B. Henry VIII was the only King of England married 6 times.

C. Henry VIII was the only King of England to be married 6 times.

D. Henry VIII was the only King of England to marry 6 times.

31.

A. Williams Pitt was the youngest person to become Prime Minister.

B. Williams Pitt was the youngest person becoming Prime Minister.

C. Williams Pitt was the youngest person become Prime Minister.

D. Williams Pitt was the youngest person that became Prime Minister.

32.

A. Voters are faced with a lot of parties which to choose.

B. Voters are faced with a lot of parties from which to choose.

C. Voters are faced with a lot of parties with which to choose.
D. Voters are faced with a lot of parties choosing.

33.
A. The dam to hold back the water suddenly gave away.
B. The dam holding back the water it suddenly gave away.
C. The dam holding back the water suddenly gave away.
D. The dam held back the water suddenly gave away.

34.
A. The government to have little money to tackle problems.
B. The government having little money to tackle problems.
C. The government has little money which to tackle problems.
D. The government has little money with which to tackle problems.

35.
A. John Kennedy was the last President to be assassinated.
B. John Kennedy was the last President to assassinate.
C. John Kennedy was the last President who assassinated.
D. John Kennedy was the last President assassinated.

36.
A. They work in a hospital sponsoring by the government.
B. They work in a hospital sponsored by the government.
C. They work in a hospital to sponsor by the government.
D. They work in a hospital where the government sponsors.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI:

37. Ceramics can be harder, light and more resistant to heat than metals
A B C D

38. A dark nebula consist of a cloud of interstella dust enough dense
A B
to obscure the stars beyond it.
C D

39. Mold is extremely destruction to books in a library.
A B C D

40. It was in the cave near Magdalena, New Mexico. When the oldest
A B
known cars of cultivated corn were discovered.
C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

At first (41) ______, the town looks (42) ______ to many other such communities, but Coober is different. Sixty per cent of its population of some 4,000 people live underground. There are today about 800 underground houses as well as shops, hotels and churches in the town and the (43) ______ hills. Once a site has been chosen, special tunnelling machines are (44) ______ in to create passages and rooms in the sandstone. Rock pillars are left to (45) ______ the roof, and doors and windows are cut into the front.

41. A. sight B. took C. notice D. view
42. A. similar B. like C. same D. alike
43. A. enclosing B. close C. near D. surrounding
44. A. entered B. brought C. worked D. placed
45. A. push B. lift C. rise D. support

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

As a result of the recent oil, 9.9 million of California's 15 million motorists were subjected to an odd-even plan of gas rationing. The governor signed a bill forcing motorists with licence plates ending in odd numbers to buy gas only odd-numbered days, and those ending in even numbers on even-numbered days. Those whose plates were all letters or especially printed had to follow the odd-numbered plan.

Exceptions were made only for emergencies and out-of-state drivers. Those who could not get gas were forced to walk, bike or skate to work. This plan was expected to eliminate the long lines at many service stations. Those who tried to purchase more than twenty gallons of gas or tried to fill a more than half-filled tank would be fined and imprisoned.

46. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 A. Officials hoped that this plan would alleviate long gas lines.
 B. A gas limit was imposed.
 C. California has 9.9 million drivers.
 D. The governor signed the bill concerning gas rationing.

47. Those who violated the rationing program

A. were forced to walk, bike or skate to walk

B. were fined and imprisoned

C. had to wait in long lines

D. were forced to use odd-numbered days

48. The gas rationing plan was not binding on

A. even-numbered licence plates

B. odd-numbered licence plates

C. all-lettered plates

D. out-of-state plates

49. California was forced to adopt this plan because

A. a recent oil crisis necessitated it.

B. too many drivers were filling their tanks with more than twenty gallons and spilling it.

C. people were not getting enough exercise and needed to walk, bike or skates.

D. too many motorists had odd-numbered plates.

50 Which of the following is the best title?

A. The amount of motorists in California

B. A plan of gas rationing

C. The importance of licence plates

D. Laws of purchasing gas

Unit 11 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	●	○	15.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	43.	○	○	○	●
2.	○	●	○	○	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	○	○	●	44.	○	●	○	○
3.	●	○	○	○	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	○	○	●
4.	●	○	○	○	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	○	●	○
5.	●	○	○	○	19.	●	○	○	○	33.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	●	○	○
6.	○	○	●	○	20.	○	●	○	○	34.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	○	○	●
7.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	○	●	○	35.	●	○	○	○	49.	●	○	○	○
8.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	●	○	○	50.	○	●	○	○
9.	○	○	○	●	23.	●	○	○	○	37.	●	○	○	○					
10.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○					
11.	○	●	○	○	25.	○	○	○	●	39.	○	●	○	○					
12.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	●	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	●	○	○	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	●	○	42.	●	○	○	○					

Unit 12 : THE ASIAN GAMES

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. danger B. eager C. dagger D. lager
2. A. comb B. plumb C. climb D. disturb
3. A. dead B. bead C. thread D. bread
4. A. garlic B. garden C. garage D. garbage
5. A. host B. cost C. post D. most

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. Asian B. purpose C. knowledge D. develop
7. A. event B. friendship C. together D. occasion
8. A. aspect B. participant C. facility D. tradition
9. A. quality B. athletes C. compete D. medal
10. A. variety B. appreciate C. aquatic D. gather

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. The Asian Games take place every four years.
A. happen B. appear C. give place to D. change place

12. One of the races or competitions in a sports programme.
A. occurrence B. event C. happening D. competition

13. To try to be more successful than someone else who is trying to do the same as you
A. to fight B. to discuss C. to compete D. to dispute

14. A particular time when something happens or a special event.
A. opportunity B. chance C. case D. occasion

15. Support by individual or group of people for another because they share feelings, opinions, aims.
A. solidarity C. combination
B. unity D. A and B

16. A particular part or feature of a situation, an idea, a problem, etc.

A. direction C. orientation

B. aspect D. B and C

17. Buildings, services, equipment, etc. that are provided for a particular purpose.

A. natural abilities C. facilities

B. accommodations D. all are correct

18. Many athletes in Asian countries take part in Games.

A. compete B. match C. play D. participate

19. To make something available for use, discussion, etc. for the first time

A. introduce C. present

B. bring in D. all are correct

20. A strong feeling of excitement and interest in something and a desire to become involved in it.

A. eagerness C. enthusiasm

B. zeal D. B and C

21. To recognize the good qualities of someone or something.

A. to value C. to praise

B. to enjoy D. to appreciate

22. The physical or mental energy that you need to do something.

A. effort C. trial

B. attempt D. A and B

23. The reporting of news and sport in newspaper and on the radio and television.

A. information C. coverage

B. event D. news

24. The act of looking for or trying to find something or of chasing someone.

A. infatuation B. chase C. following D. pursuit

25. A race between teams in which each members of the team runs or swims one section of the race.

A. relay B. admission C. supply D. transfusion

III. NGỮ PHÁP *Chọn câu đúng nhất*

26.

A. John Murray is the man owns the Grand Hotel.

B. John Murray is the man whom owns the Grand Hotel.

C. John Murray is the man, that owns that Grand Hotel.

D. John Murray is the man who owns the Grand Hotel.

27.

A. Jane that we spoke to wasn't very nice.

B. Jane we spoke to wasn't very nice.

C. Jane, whom we spoke to, wasn't very nice.

D. Jane whom we spoke to wasn't very nice.

28.

A. This is the sweater I bought on Saturday.

B. This is the sweater which I bought on Saturday.

C. This is the sweater for me to buy on Saturday.

D. A and C.

29.

A. What is the name of the company where you work for?

B. What is the name of the company you work for?

C. What is the name of the company, which you work for?

D. What is the name of the company you work for it?

30. Which sentence is incorrect?

A. The pills I took have had no effect at all.

B. None of the people I talked to could give me some advice.

C. Something happened yesterday has been worrying me.

D. I've been having a look at that website you mentioned.

31. Which sentence is correct?

A. I'm beginning to think this CD I heard about doesn't exist.

B. He was the leader in the population placed all their hopes.

C. Immigrants are in jobs could not be filled from the workforce.

D. People smoke are endangering their health.

32. Rewrite this sentence using a relative clause:

You were playing some music, and it sounded familiar.

A. The music, you were playing, sounded familiar.
B. The music you were playing sounded familiar.
C. The music sounded familiar which you were playing.
D. The music with which you were playing sounded familiar.

33. We were looking at some jewellery, but it was expensive
A. The jewellery we were looking at was expensive.
B. The jewellery was expensive which we were looking at.
C. The jewellery to look at was expensive.
D. The jewellery looking at was expensive.

34. Find the correct sentence
A. We had a river which we could swim.
B. We had a river to swim in.
C. We had a river to swim.
D. We had a river swims.

35.
A. The pilot was the only man surving the crash.
B. The pilot was the only man survived the crash.
C. The pilot was the only man to survive the crash.
D. The pilot was the only man that survived the crash.

36. He didn't believe _______ I said _______ annoyed me very much
A. which / what
B. which / which
C. what / that
D. what / which

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. A modern sports centre is being situated on the outskirts of town near
A B C D
Pennygold Park.

38. The centre has got an indoor swimming pool and too there is
A B C
a full-equipped gymnasium.
D

39. There is a large sports hall with facilities for a number of team games
A B
such as the volley ball and basket ball as well as four outdoor tennis courts.
C D

40. They also organize a full programme of variety competitions at
A B
different levels of ability, which all members are encouraged to take part in.
C D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Living underground may (41) _____ strange but in fact, it has a (42) _____ of advantages. In summer, the temperature outside can (43) _____ an astonishing 47°C, and in winter, the nights can be (44) _____ cold. However, inside the houses, it remains a steady 25°C all year (45) _____.

41. A. consider B. hear C. suggest D. sound
42. A. sum B. plenty C. number D. total
43. A. achieve B. reach C. fulfil D. hold
44. A. extremely B. heavily C. sharply D. strongly
45. A. wide B. round C. across D. long

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

The cause of headaches, whether they are common kind of tension or migraine headaches, or any other kinds, are usually the same. During periods of stress, muscles in the neck, head and face are contracted so tightly that they exert tremendous pressure on the nerves beneath them, headaches, taking many forms from constant, dull pain to an insistent hammering result. Although at least 50% of American adult are estimated to suffer one or more headaches per week, it is the 20 million migraine sufferers who are in special difficulties. Migraines, which are mostly suffered by women, can involve the tremendous, unrelieved pain. Migraines, which may also be caused by stress, can occur in people who bottle up their emotions and who are very conscientious in their performance. Escaping from stressful situations, being open with one's feeling, lowering one's expectations can help reduce the stress and so cut down on those headaches which cannot be "helped" by aspirin and other non-prescription painkillers.

46. It can be restated from the passage that
    A. tension or migraine headaches are common to all people.
    B. headaches can have a variety of symptoms.
    C. tension or migraine headaches are suffered by at least 50% of American adults.
    D. headaches always produce the same result.

47. During periods of stress
    A. the neck, head and face are contracted.
    B. some nerves have great pressure put on them.
    C. a constant dull pain always results.
    D. some important muscles experience hammering.

48. In America
    A. a majority of adults has at least one headache a week.
    B. only women suffer migraines.
    C. over 20 million men suffer migraines.
    D. a majority of the headaches suffered are migraine headaches.

49. A restatement of the last sentence "Migraines, which ... unrelieved pain" could be
    A. women suffer tremendous, unrelieved pain when they have migraines.
    B. all sufferers of migraine, usually women, can experience great, continuous pain.
    C. female migraine sufferers experience great, continuous pain.
    D. migraines are associated with tremendous, unrelieved pain for women who experience them.

50. According to the author, migraines can be caused by
    A. expectation of stress.
    B. being too worried about doing a good job.
    C. escaping from one's emotions.
    D. lowering your expectations in life.

Unit 12 :

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	●	○	○	○	15.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	●	○	○	43.	○	●	○	○
2.	○	○	○	●	16.	○	○	○	●	30.	○	○	●	○	44.	●	○	○	○
3.	○	●	○	○	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	●	○	○	○	45.	○	●	○	○
4.	○	○	●	○	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	●	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○
5.	○	●	○	○	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	●	○	○	○	47.	○	●	○	○
6.	○	○	○	●	20.	○	○	●	○	34.	○	●	○	○	48.	●	○	○	○
7.	○	●	○	○	21.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	○	●	○	49.	○	●	○	○
8.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	○	○	●	50.	○	●	○	○
9.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	○	●	○	37.	○	●	○	○					
10.	○	○	○	●	24.	○	○	○	●	38.	○	○	●	○					
11.	●	○	○	○	25.	●	○	○	○	39.	○	○	●	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	○	●	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	●	○	41.	○	○	○	●					
14	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	●	42.	○	○	●	○					

Unit 13 : HOBBIES

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. seize B. neigh C. beige D. reign
2. A. honour B. honest C. honey D. heir
3. A. germ B. gesture C. gene D. gear
4. A. shortage B. collage C. carriage D. manage
5. A. soul B. mould C. foul D. shoulder

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. hobby B. guitar C. uncle D. simple
7. A. successful B. admire C. practice D. variety
8. A. regularly B. collect C. discard D. indulge
9. A. modest B. computer C. envelope D. relative
10. A. avid B. occupy C. album D. exchange

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. An activity that you do for pleasure in your free time.
A. entertainment C. interest
B. hobby D. All are correct

12. To succeed in doing or completing something.
A. to accomplish C. to end
B. to finish D. to stop

13. A series of musical notes that are sung or played in a particular order to form a piece of music.
A. note B. tune C. clef D. voice

14. To play a musical instrument, especially a piano while someone else sings or plays the main tune
A. harmony B. concert C. accompany D. agree with

15. To respect someone for what they are or for what they have done
A. congratulate C. praise
B. compliment D. admire

16. A large container for holding liquid or gas

A. tank B. reservoir C. bag D. barrel

17. Very enthusiastic about something

A. vivid B. avid C. live D. animate

18. To get rid of something that you no longer want or need.

A. throw B. distribute C. discard D. share

19. A book where you keep photographs, stamps, etc.

A. souvenir B. gift C. collection D. album

20. To give something as a gift

A. give away B. give in C. give off D. give up

21. To allow yourself to have or do something you like.

A. be ready B. indulge in C. be available D. self-conscious

22. Only a half her time is _______ with politics.

A. occupation B. occupating C. occupied D. occupy

23. It was a question that had ______ him since he was a boy.

A. fascinate B. fascination C. fascinating D. fascinated

24. Extremely large

A. gigantic B. big C. wide D. giant

25. Lacking knowledge or information about something

A. unknown B. ignorant C. unhurt D. impartial

III. NGỮ PHÁP *Chọn câu đúng nhất*

26. The World Trade Center was destroyed in 2001.
27. I was complaining about the poor service.
28. We went to Greece 4 years ago.
29. Charles Dickens wrote OLIVER TWIST.
30. We saw Titanic in London.
31. I first felt ill after I'd been jogging.
32. I did all the work.
33. Correct this sentence by using a clef sentence:
    Two weeks ago were that you received it.
34. I forgot my ticket because I was in such a hurry.
35. Amundsen reached the South Pole in 1911 not Scott.
36. Use a correct emphasis: I told you this matter, remember?

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. There is a café with a good choice of so interesting and healthy food.
A B C D

38. You can enjoy a full meal, a snack or just to relax with a refreshing
A B C D
drink.

39. The centre is open up every day from 8:00 a.m until 10:00 p.m with
A B C
reduced membership typical rates for students and retired people.
D

40. Sports centre offers excellent value for anybody who wanting to keep in
A B C
good shape and make lots of new friends.
D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Audiences at that (41) ______ would have been (42) ______ with the musical language connected with the traditions of popular theatre, and many of these were (43) ______ to the new medium of the cinema. Today, (44) ______ the films produced may be very different from before, much of the musical history still (45) ______.

41. A. time B. spell C. occasion D. century
42. A. popular B. educated C. familiar D. experienced
43. A. transferred B. moved C. transported D. carried
44. A. instead B. however C. despite D. though
45. A. remains B. stays C. keeps D. rests

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Plague is a disease carried by animals, primarily by rodents and by people. It was widespread in Europe, where in the 1300s, 25 million people died and raging epidemics spread as late as the latter part of the 17th century. Once people became aware of the fact that plague was spread by rats that carried the epidemic on ships from one port to another, rodent extermination put an end to the devastating plagues in the world. In the United States, plague occurred in epidemic strength in San Francisco in 1990. Intensive rat control measures were employed immediately, but squirrels in the area had been infected and had to be destroyed, too. Descendants of these rodents continue the infection and have transmitted it to other rodents such as prairie dogs in the Western and Southwestern parts of the United States. The plague is epidemic to those areas that are populated. There have been scattered cases of plague since 1900, but no serious outbreaks.

46. Plague is spread by
    A. rats
    B. rodents and people
    C. ships
    D. prairie dogs and squirrels
47. You can infer that there were no further raging plague epidemics
    A. after the 1300s
    B. in Europe
    C. after the 17th century
    D. in San Francisco
48. The Western and Southwestern parts of the United States
    A. still have serious outbreaks of plague
    B. are the habitat of infected rodents
    C. have large populations
    D. are populated because of the plague
49. The plague spread in Europe because
    A. infected rats travelled in ships
    B. people did not know what caused the disease
    C. nothing was done to prevent the disease
    D. All of the above
50. Raging epidemics ended in Europe when
    A. ships were not allowed in foreign ports
    B. rats were exterminated
    C. populations moved out of the big cities
    D. 25 million people had died

Unit 13 :

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	●	○	○	○	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	○	○	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	○	○	●	○	16.	●	○	○	○	30.	○	○	○	○	44.	○	○	○	●
3.	○	○	○	●	17.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	○	○	○	45.	●	○	○	○
4.	○	●	○	○	18.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	○	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○
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7.	○	○	●	○	21.	○	●	○	○	35.	○	○	○	○	49.	○	○	○	●
8.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	○	○	○	50.	○	●	○	○
9.	○	●	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	○	●	○					
10.	○	○	○	●	24.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○					
11.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	●	○	○					
12.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○					
13.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	○	○	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	●	○	28.	○	○	○	○	42.	○	○	●	○					

26. It was in 2001 that the World Trade Centre was destroyed.
27. It was the poor service that I was complaining about.
28. It was 4 years ago that we went to Greece.
29. It was Charles Dickens that / who wrote OLIVER TWIST.
30. It was Titanic that we saw in London.
31. It was after I'd been jogging that I first felt ill.
32. It was me who / that did all the work
33. It was two weeks ago that you received it.
34. It was because I was in such a hurry that I forgot my ticket.
35. It was Amundsen, not Scott, who reached the South Pole in 1911.
36. It was me who told you this matter, remember?

Unit 14 : RECREATION

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. nature B. change C. gravity D. basic
2. A. discipline B. vision C. cylinder D. muscle
3. A. office B. promise C. service D. expertise
4. A. suitable B. biscuit C. guilty D. building
5. A. patient B. crescent C. ancient D. machine

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. recreation B. television C. qualification D. preparation
7. A. entertainment B. important C. improvement D. activity
8. A. popular B. different C. leisure D. pursuit
9. A. include B. pastime C. enormous D. decision
10. A. household B. average C. sophisticated D. generous

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. His _____ includes golf, football and shooting.
    A. games C. pastime
    B. recreation D. B and C
12. The _____ was provided by a folk band.
    A. entertainment C. composition
    B. refreshment D. relaxation
13. I suggest you take the forms away and read them at your _____.
    A. freedom B. leisure C. ease D. liking
14. By a great amount
    A. by number B. in gross C. by far D. in abundant
15. The lack of looking for or trying to find something
    A. following C. chase
    B. accompaniment D. pursuit

16. The activity of making, repairing or decorating things in the home yourself instead of paying someone to do it

A. do-it-yourself C. self-made

B. man-made D. self-reliant

17. The act of making something better

A. innovation B. improvement C. raise D. reform

18. To make yourself responsible for something and start doing it

A. direct B. lead C. undertake D. guide

19. A person who is watching an event especially sports one

A. viewer B. audience C. witness D. spectator

20. Sports that people compete in such as running and jumping

A. athletics B. competitor C. gymnastics D. games

21. A general direction where a situation is changing or developing

A. tendency C. direction

B. trend D. A and B

22. That can be bought, used, etc.

A. on sale B. on purpose C. on offer D. on buy

23. Having a lot of experience of the world and knowing about fashion, culture and other things that people think are socially important

A. sharp B. fine C. profound D. sophisticated

24. The business of buying and selling shares in companies and the place where this happens.

A. stock market C. stock broking

B. stock broker D. stock exchange

25. To cut woods or designs on wood, stone, metal, etc.

A. dig B. engrave C. saw D. sculpture

III. NGỮ PHÁP

Điền từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu sau: addition, alternatively, besides, both, either, more, neither, only, otherwise, well, with

26. Is it possible to do a full-time job and look after small children as _____?

27. Fast food isn't especially good for you. What's _____, it's expensive.

28. The government will _____ confirm nor deny the report.

29. The burglars took the T.V and video recorder, along _____ all my jewellery.

30. The film stars have beautiful homes _____ in Los Angeles and in Paris.

31. Jane had better return my car in one piece, _____ I'm never going to speak to her again.

32. There's no post, and I haven't had any E-mails _____.

33. We're cooking for four guests in _____ to everyone else.

34. The company not _____ lost the case, but also had to pay all the legal costs.

35. We can go on the motorway, or _____ we could drive across country, which is slower but more direct.

36. I can't afford to go to the ballet. _____, I wouldn't enjoy it.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. After the tour, we bought some sandwiches and ate them in a too small
A B
park and in the afternoon two of us went shopping.
C D

38. We met up again at 6:30 p.m and went to eat in a small restaurant in Soho,
A B
however, it took much longer than we had expected.
C D

39. We had to get a taxi back to the coach station and luckily, we got there
A B
just two minutes before that our coach left.
C D

40. Once in London, we decided to take on a sight seeing tour as we wanted
A B C
to see some of the famous buildings.
D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU:

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

The (41) ______ of the bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Count de Sivrac (42) ______ on lookers in a park in Paris as he showed off his two-wheeled invention, a machine called the "celerifere". It was basically an (43) ______ version of a children's toy which had been in (44) ______ for many years. Sivrac's "celerifere" had a wooden frame, made in the (45) ______ of a horse, which was mounted on a wheel at either end.

41. A. history B. age C. story D. legend
42. A. delighted B. cheered C. appreciated D. overjoyed
43. A. increased B. enormous C. extended D. enlarged
44. A. use B. play C. operation D. service
45. A. resemblance B. shape C. body D. appearance

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Young people in the U.S today are very different from their predecessors in the 60's. The 1960s were dominated by activists, long haired and protesting American intervention in Vietnam. No longer interested in polities and causes, most of the 32 million people from 13 to 21 are preoccupied with issues closer to themselves. Their foremost concern is with training for and finding a job that will support them in these uncertain times. They worry, as do their parents, about the dangers of nuclear destruction. But they seldom do anything about their worries. Protest marches don't appeal them. They are much too busy getting on with the business of living their own self-centered lives. Not surprisingly, excessive drinking among teenagers has become a national concern, with an estimated 5 million 14 to 17-year-old problem drinkers.

46. You can infer from this passage that

A. teenagers drink to excess because their parents provided a bad example.

B. excessive drinking among teenagers indicates they are responding to the stresses of their lives by drinking.

C. present-day teenagers drink because of their lighthearted approach to life.

D. teenagers have more money to buy alcohol than the Youth of the 60's

47. Teenagers today are different from the youth of the 60's in their attitude toward

A. government

B. hair styles

C. making a living

D. All of them

48. Most young people are

A. preoccupied with earning a living

B. involved in protest marches

C. a national concern

D. problem drinkers

49. You can infer that the author's opinion is that people who worry about nuclear destruction

A. should keep their worries to themselves

B. should tell their parents about their worries

C. should be more like to activists of the 60's

D. seldom do anything constructive about their worries

50. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Young people in the 1960s were rebellious.

B. Young people today drink too much.

C. The youth of today have a different attitude toward life from that of the youth of the 60's.

D. Young people today are different from and better than the youth of the 1960s.

Unit 14 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	●	○	15.	○	○	○	●	29.	○	○	○	○	43.	○	○	○	●
2.	○	●	○	○	16.	●	○	○	○	30.	○	○	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○
3.	○	○	○	●	17.	○	●	○	○	31.	○	○	○	○	45.	○	●	○	○
4.	●	○	○	○	18.	○	○	●	○	32.	○	○	○	○	46.	○	●	○	○
5.	○	●	○	○	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	○	○	47.	●	○	○	○
6.	○	○	●	○	20.	●	○	○	○	34.	○	○	○	○	48.	●	○	○	○
7.	●	○	○	○	21.	○	○	○	●	35.	○	○	○	○	49.	○	○	○	●
8.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	○	●	○	36.	○	○	○	○	50.	○	○	●	○
9.	○	●	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	●	○	○					
10.	○	○	●	○	24.	●	○	○	○	38.	○	●	○	○					
11.	○	○	○	●	25.	○	●	○	○	39.	○	○	○	●					
12.	●	○	○	○	26.	○	○	○	○	40.	○	●	○	○					
13.	○	●	○	○	27.	○	○	○	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	●	○	28.	○	○	○	○	42.	●	○	○	○					

26. well
27. more
28. neither
29. with
30. both
31. otherwise
32. either
33. addition
34. only
35. alternatively
36. besides

Unit 15 : SPACE CONQUEST

I. NGỮ ÂM

① *Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại*

1. A. physical B. mythology C. rhythmic D. psychology
2. A. bury B. friendly C. pretty D. pleasant
3. A. chorus B. cherish C. chaos D. scholar
4. A. creature B. decent C. league D. menace
5. A. danger B. angle C. anger D. magic

② *Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại*

6. A. conquest B. approximate C. beautiful D. temperature
7. A. cosmonaut B. orbit C. historic D. weightless
8. A. enormous B. uncertainty C. react D. temperature
9. A. tension B. technical C. extreme D. failure
10. A. psychological B. success C. attract D. attention

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. The act of taking control of a country or city by force

A. conquest B. control C. dominate D. conquer

12. To leave the ground and rise into the air

A. depart B. lift off C. start D. set off

13. Used to show that something is almost, but not completely, accurate

A. guess C. approximately

B. next to D. near

14. A new satellite has been put into _____ round the moon.

A. circle B. cycle C. frequency D. orbit

15. Astronauts always work in _____.

A. weightlessness C. gravity

B. underweight D. pressure

16. The problems facing the President was _____.

A. immense B. enormous C. large D. wide

17. Something that you cannot be sure about

A. unsure C. uncertainty

B. unsteadiness D. unsuitability

18. Connected with a person's mind and the way where it works

A. physical C. manual

B. mental D. psychological

19. A situation where people do not trust each other or feel anxious and which causes them to attack each other

A. tension B. stress C. strain D. intensity

20. A business project or activity, especially one that involves taking risks

A. adventure B. venture C. expedition D. experience

21. To tell someone that you are pleased about their success or achievements

A. praise C. congratulate

B. show off D. approve

22. An action or a piece of work that needs skill, strength or courage

A. result C. achievement

B. skill D. feat

23. A person whose job involves travelling and working in a spacecraft

A. cosmonaut C. astronaut

B. spaceman D. All are correct

24. We are working under _____ pressure at the moment.

A. great B. extreme C. strain D. terrible

25. He's good at _____ difficulties, enquiries and complaints.

A. dealing in C. dealing with

B. coping with D. facing

III. NGỮ PHÁP

***Điền* COULD *hay* WAS / WERE ABLE TO**

26. I was sitting at the back, and I (not)_____ hear the speaker.

27. The car broke down, but unfortunately we _____ get it going again..

28. Adam didn't have enough money for a taxi, but luckily, he _____ borrow some from a friend.

29. We thought there had been a traffic accident. Police sirens were audible in the distance.

- We _____ in the distance.

30. The shot went straight to the goalkeeper, so it was easy for him to save it.

- He _____ it.

31. There's plenty of time, _____?

A. is there
C. isn't there
B. is there not
D. is not there

32. They won't catch the burglars, _____?

A. will they
C. they will
B. won't they
D. will they not

33. Anyone could just walk in here, _____?

A. couldn't he
C. couldn't they
B. could he
D. could they

34. Nothing fell out of your bag, _____?

A. didn't it B. did they C. didn't they D. did it

35. These plates aren't very expensive, _____?

A. are these B. aren't these C. are they D. aren't they

36. I'm late, _____?

A. am not I B. am I not C. aren't I D. am I

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. Last year I had a most enjoyable experience when I met somebody I
A
had been writing to for over than seven years.
B C D

38. When I was about twelve years old, one of the teachers at school asked
A
if anyone had wanted to have an English pen-friend.
B C D

39. I had recently begun learning English and as I was finding it being
A B C D
rather difficult I thought this might help me.

40. A few weeks much later, the teacher gave me the address of a boy who
A
lived in Leeds and we began to write to each other straight away and
B C
exchanged letters about twice a month.
D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① *Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

Many people remember being (41) ______ to the zoo as a child. They remember the excitement of (42) ______ seeing animals for the first (43) ______ when before they had only read about them in books or seen them on television. However, there is (44) ______ discussion today about the future of zoos and what their role should be. Supporters of zoos claim that they have an educational (45) ______ and represent a good way for people of all ages to learn more about the natural world.

41. A. taken B. brought C. shown D. visited
42. A. actually B. genuinely C. positively D. truly
43. A. moment B. event C. occasion D. time
44. A. deep B. considerable C. large D. important
45. A. activity B. function C. situation D. occupation

② *Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất*

One man's productivity, however, varies greatly from country to country. It depends on the amount of assistance the average worker is given in the form of machinery - that is to say, on the horsepower per head. It depends also - and this may be a point of growing importance - on the spirit and stamina of the workers. The industrial worker of certain countries have been working under heavy strain for many years. During that time, they have been badly fed. Moreover, the countries referred to have become independent in a significant degree on slave labour, the inefficiency of which is notorious.

46. The main topic of this passage is

A. machinery makes the difference

B. horsepower per head

C. worker productivity

D. the importance of spirit and stamina

47. The author implies that

A. workers have neglected their health

B. slaves are weak

C. machinery adds one horsepower to each worker

D. working under strain reduce output

48. PRODUCTIVITY as used in this passage is nearly similar in meaning to

A. horsepower per head

B. output under strain

C. stamina

D. efficiency

49. What is the best title of the text?

A. Man's productivity

B. The horsepower

C. Spirit and stamina

D. The output under strain

50. STAMINA means

A. the physical or mental strength that enables you to do something difficult for long periods of time

B. the endurance for a long time

C. the stress

D. perseverance

Unit 15 : Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●	15.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	○	○	○	43.	○	○	○	●
2.	○	○	●	○	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	○	○	○	44.	○	○	●	○
3.	○	●	○	○	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	●	○	45.	○	○	●	○
4.	○	○	○	●	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	●	○	○	○	46.	○	○	●	○
5.	○	○	●	○	19.	●	○	○	○	33.	○	○	●	○	47.	○	○	○	●
6.	○	●	○	○	20.	○	●	○	○	34.	○	○	○	●	48.	○	○	○	●
7.	○	○	●	○	21.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	○	●	○	49.	●	○	○	○
8.	○	○	○	●	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	○	●	○	50.	●	○	○	○
9.	○	○	●	○	23.	○	○	○	●	37.	○	○	○	●					
10.	●	○	○	○	24.	○	●	○	○	38.	○	○	●	○					
11.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	○	○	●					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	○	○	40.	●	○	○	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	○	○	41.	●	○	○	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	○	42.	●	○	○	○					

26. couldn't
27. were able to
28. was able to
29. could hear police sirens
30. was able to save

Unit 16 : THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

I. NGỮ ÂM

① Hãy chọn từ có phần gạch dưới được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại

1. A. wear B. way C. where D. whole
2. A. examine B. famine C. determine D. miner
3. A. descend B. decent C. delicious D. percent
4. A. knowledge B. flower C. shower D. coward
5. A. thrill B. third C. enthusiasm D. thus

② Hãy chọn từ có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết khác với ba từ còn lại

6. A. wonder B. pyramid C. protect D. purpose
7. A. believe B. prepare C. surpass D. burial
8. A. treasure B. belonging C. consist D. suggest
9. A. century B. propose C. several D. theory
10. A. spiral B. musical C. involve D. journey

II. TỪ VỰNG

11. A large building with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top.

A. pyramid B. palace C. fortress D. bunker

12. A room used for the particular purpose that is mentioned

A. gallery B. chamber C. exhibition D. ballroom

13. To place a dead body in a grave

A. dig B. cache C. bury D. conceal

14. To take something or someone from one to another in a vehicle

A. transmit B. convey C. deliver D. transport

15. A lower part or surface of something on which it rests or stands

A. base B. post C. cordon D. basis

16. To give someone or something a particular position on a scale according to quality, importance, success...

A. classify B. rank C. grade D. be placed

17. The way in which the parts of something are connected together, arranged or organized

A. form B. formation C. structure D. shape

18. To do or be better than someone or something

A. overcome B. recover C. rehabilitate D. surpass

19. To be formed from the things or people mentioned

A. consist of C. include

B. be composed of D. A and B

20. A large piece of a solid material that is square in shape and usually has flat sides

A. mass C. bulk

B. block D. All are correct

21. A slope that joins two parts of a road, path, building, etc. when one is higher than the other.

A. steep B. ascend C. ramp D. incline

22. Moving in a continuous curve that winds around a central point

A. twisting B. curly C. whirling D. spiral

23. To continue doing something that has already been started

A. proceed C. carry out

B. carry on D. A and B

24. To build a wall, fence, etc. around something

A. circle B. enclose C. surround D. cycle

25. Attracting or designed to attract a lot of tourists

A. tourism B. tourist C. touristy D. tour

III. NGỮ PHÁP

**** Viết lại những lời đồn sau, sử dụng cấu trúc bị động***

26. The quiz champion Claude has lost his memory.

27. The soap opera “Round the Corner” will end next year.

28. The footballer Wayne is earning 10 million pounds a year.

29. The Prime Minister and his wife have separated.

**** Nối các cặp câu sử dụng cấu trúc bị động***

30. We know something about the Prime Minister. He has bought a holiday home.
31. There's a rumour about the company. It is in difficulties.
32. People believed in the Emperor. To them, he was a god.
33. Someone reported on the fighting. It had just begun.
34. The figures will show us something about poverty. It is increasing.
35. The official estimate is 200 people. They were killed by the pollution.
36. An agreement was reached about wages. They would be raised by 5%.

IV. PHÁT HIỆN LỖI SAI

37. There was a great deal of my work to do and I did not have much time
A B
free but on the second weekend, my friend came to see me.
C D

38. I wondered about if we would really like each other when we met.
A B C D

39. Fortunately, there was absolutely nothing all to worry about, we had
A B
been writing for so long that it was like meeting an old friend.
C D

40. We had a meal together and spent the whole of the day while talking
A B C
about our shared interests.
D

V. ĐỌC HIỂU

① Chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

The (41) ______ in North Wales is magnificent and so this area is very popular with tourists. Situated on a dramatic part of the rocky coastline is a village, (42) ______ in Britain, called Portmeirion. The dream of the architect Ellis, its construction began in 1925 and he finally (43) ______ in finishing the (44) ______ in 1973. The result is a copy of a small, and very beautiful Italian village. (45) ______ in the early morning when the only sound that can be heard is the splashing of water.

41. A. territory B. scenery C. setting D. land
42. A. single B. unique C. particular D. only
43. A. succeeded B. managed C. resulted D. achieved
44. A. task B. attempt C. effort D. labour
45. A. Curling B. Winding C. Rolling D. Waving

② Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng nhất

A gentleman put an advertisement in a newspaper for a boy to work in his office. Out of nearly fifty who came to apply, the man selected one and dismissed the others.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "the reason you preferred that boy, who brought not a single letter - not a single recommendation."

"You are wrong," said the gentleman, "he had a great many. He wiped his feet at the door and closed the door after him, indicating that he was careful. He gave his seat immediately to that crippled old man, showing that he was kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when he came in and answered my questions promptly demonstrating that he was polite and gentlemanly."

"All the rest stepped over the book which I had purposely put on the floor. He picked it up and placed it on the table; and he waited quietly for his turn instead of pushing and crowding. When I talked to him, I noticed his tidy clothing, his neatly brushed hair, and his clean fingernails. Can't you see that these things are excellent recommendations? I consider them more significant than letters."

46. While not directly stated, it can be reasoned from the article that

A. the friend was wiser than the man

B. the friend was less wise

C. the friend had reason to be angry

D. the friend brought several letters of recommendation

47. This article as a whole is about

A. an unfair gentleman

B. a kind gentleman

C. a selfish gentleman

D. an observing gentleman

48. In the gentleman's opinion, the boy was kind and thoughtful because

A. he wiped his feet at the door

B. he gave up his seat to a crippled old man

C. he picked up the book from the floor

D. he quietly waited for his turn to talk to the gentleman

49. The word DISMISSED means about the same as

A. discharged

B. sacked

C. rejected

D. fired

50. Which sentence is NOT true?

A. The friend was as observing as the gentleman.

B. The advertisement had run in a newspaper.

C. The boy selected had good manners.

D. The advertisement caused many to apply.

Answer Keys

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.	○	○	○	●	15.	●	○	○	○	29.	○	○	○	○	43.	●	○	○	○
2.	○	○	○	●	16.	○	●	○	○	30.	○	○	○	○	44.	●	○	○	○
3.	○	○	●	○	17.	○	○	●	○	31.	○	○	○	○	45.	○	●	○	○
4.	●	○	○	○	18.	○	○	○	●	32.	○	○	○	○	46.	○	○	●	○
5.	○	○	○	●	19.	○	○	○	●	33.	○	○	○	○	47.	○	○	○	●
6.	○	○	●	○	20.	○	○	○	●	34.	○	○	○	○	48.	○	●	○	○
7.	○	○	○	●	21.	○	○	●	○	35.	○	○	○	○	49.	○	○	●	○
8.	●	○	○	○	22.	○	○	○	●	36.	○	○	○	○	50.	●	○	○	○
9.	○	●	○	○	23.	○	○	○	●	37.	●	○	○	○					
10.	○	○	●	○	24.	○	●	○	○	38.	●	○	○	○					
11.	●	○	○	○	25.	○	○	●	○	39.	○	●	○	○					
12.	○	●	○	○	26.	○	○	○	○	40.	○	○	●	○					
13.	○	○	●	○	27.	○	○	○	○	41.	○	●	○	○					
14.	○	○	○	●	28.	○	○	○	○	42.	○	●	○	○					

26. It is said that the quiz champion Claude has lost his memory.
    Or : The quiz champion Claude is said to have lost his memory..
27. It is said that the soap opera…
    Or : The soap opera is said to end next year.
28. It is said (supposed) that the footballer…
    Or : The footballer Wayne is said (supposed) to be earning …
29. It is said (believed) that the Prime Minister …
    Or : The Prime Minister and his wife are said (believed) to have separated.
30. It is known that the Prime Minister has bought a holiday home.
    Or : The Prime Minister is known to have bought a holiday home.
31. It is rumoured that the company is in difficulties.
    Or: The company is rumoured to be in difficulties.

32. It was believed that the Emperor was a god.
Or : The Emperor was believed to have been a god.
33. It was reported that the fighting had just begun.
Or : The fighting was reported to have just begun.
34. It will be shown that poverty is…
Or : Poverty will be shown to be …
35. It is estimated that 200 people were …
Or : 200 people are estimated to have been killed …
36. It was reported that wages would be …
Or : Wages were reported to be raised …

GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. To - infinitive and bare infinitive :

A. To - infinitive :

Afford, agree, aim, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, be (for an arrangement, for an order), beg, care (= like → would you care to ...), choose, claim, come (=finally), consent (=agree), can't afford, can't wait (be eager / impatient), dare, decide, decline (=refuse), demand, desire, be dying (= long to = want), expect, fail, be going, guarantee, happen (= by chance), have (= a rule), help, hesitate, hope, learn, look (= seem, appear), manage, need, offer, ought, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, prove, refuse, seem, seek (= try), tend, threaten, turn out, used, volunteer, vote, undertake, want, wish.

B. Bare infinitive :

a/ After a modal verb: can, may, must, shall, will, ought to

b/ After : had better, would rather / would sooner, rather than

c/ MAKE / LET / HAVE + Object + bare infinitive

* LET: I can let you have a copy (= give)
I'll let everyone know ... (= tell)
Let me go (= permit)

d/ Verbs of perception (see, hear, feel...) + Object + bare infinitive

e/ After EXCEPT and BUT

Ex: As for the housework, I do everything except cook.

f/ We sometimes put an infinitive after BE when we are explaining what kind of action we mean.

Ex: The only thing I can do is to apologize.

2. Present simple indicating past time:

* We sometimes use present tenses for the important parts of a story. This makes the action seem more immediate and helps bring it to life.

Ex: You'll never guess what happened yesterday. I'm standing there in the street, and a man comes up to me and grabs me by the arms...

* Talk about what happens in a novel, play or film.

Ex: The film is about a waitress who wins the lottery.

* Used in headlines for a recent event.

  Ex: England win 5-1 in Germany.

* Hear, see and understand to talk about things we found out in the past.

3. Gerund:

* Admit, avoid, celebrate, can't help, can't face, can't resist, can't stand, carry on, consider, defend, delay, detest, deny, discuss, dislike, dread, enjoy, excuse, experience, fancy, forget, forgive, finish, give up, imagine, involve, justify, keep on, mention, mind, miss, necessitate, prevent, postpone, practice, remember, resent, risk, save, suggest, stop, tolerate, understand.
* After prepositions
* Some patterns with the gerund:

➢ It's no good, It's worth, It's much use, It's an experience, It's a nuisance, It's fun

After EXPERIENCE, FUN and USE, we can sometimes use a To-infinitive.

➢ We can use a gerund after: there ... problem / difficulty and there ... point, have problem / fund (= experience)

* *Perfect gerunds:* Formation: HAVING + Past participle

  Perfect gerunds are used to refer to a situation or event which took place before the situation or event which is described in the main clause. Remember, gerunds are nouns so they can subjects or objects of verbs or prepositions. They can also be replaced by pronouns.

  Ex: - Cathy and Susan accused one another of having forgotten their original agreement.

  - We are sad about Jane's having left our school because she was an excellent teacher.

4. Participles:

4.1. Perfect participles: Formation: HAVING + Past participle

Perfect gerunds and perfect participles have the same form, but they have different functions in a sentence. Remember, participles are not nouns so they cannot be subjects or objects. They cannot be replaced by pronouns either.

Ex: * Having said that, he started to look more and more uncomfortable.

* He opened his book and began to read having sat down.

4.2. Passive participles:

Formation: **BEING + Past participle**

Ex: Being convinced that John was cheating, Jane was annoyed.

4.3. Passive perfect + participles: Formation:

HAVING BEEN + Past participle

Ex: Having been given a towel by his aunt, John went to see his friends.

5. Reported Speech:

5.1. With To-infinitive:

Many verbs can be followed directly by a to-infinitive in reported speech such as: agree, choose, claim, decide, demand, hope, plane, promise, threaten, wish.

Ex: "I will provide all Vietnamese with the chance to read and write, promised president Ho Chi Minh."

→ President Ho Chi Minh promised to provide Vietnamese with the chance to read and write.

5.2. With gerunds:

Many verbs are followed by a preposition such as apologize for, insist on, prevent someone / something from, thank someone for. A gerund can be used after the preposition. It may also be separated from the preposition by an object or a possession pronoun.

Ex: "I will offer learning opportunities to every body, President Ho Chi Minh insisted."

→ President Ho Chi Minh insisted on offering opportunities to everybody.

6. Conditional in reported speech:

6.1. Conditional type 1:

Formation: Direct speech → Reported speech

If + present tense, will → if + past tense, would

Modal verbs → modal verbs

Ex: "If we help the children, we will also help ourselves."

→ They said that if they helped the children, they would also help themselves.

6.2. Conditional type 2: some formation in both direct and reported speech

6.21. If + were / was, would / should.

6.22. If + past tense, modal.

Ex: * "If we stood on a landmine, we would be killed."

→ They know that if they stood …, they would be killed.

* "If my brother was taller, he could be a good basketball player", said Shannon

→ Shannon said that if her brother was taller, he could be …

6.3. Conditional type 3:

Formation: same in both direct and reported speech

* *If + past perfect tense, modal*

Ex: "If other street kids had had such opportunities in the past, they would have started new lives."

→ She feels that if other street kids had had …, they would have started new lives.

7. Personal pronouns: one(s), someone, no one, anyone, every one

7.1. We sometimes use ONE(S) instead of a noun. We use ONE(S) to avoid repeating a noun when it is clear from the context what we mean. We cannot replace an uncountable noun with ONE(S), but we can leave out the noun.

Ex: Do you prefer pop music or classical?

7.2. We can either replace the noun with ONE(S) on simply leave out the noun.

* After a demonstrative

Ex: These rings are expensive. This (one) costs five thousand pounds.

* After: each, any, another, either, neither.

Ex: The houses all look the same, but each (one) is slightly different.

* After WHICH

Ex: I couldn't answer some of the questions.

Which (ones) did you find difficult?

- After a superlative

  Ex: These photos are the nicest (ones).

7.3. We cannot leave ONE(S) in these structures.

- *After an adjective:*

  Ex: I had an accident but not a serious one.
- *After THE*

  Ex: This car is much beter than the one we had before.
- *After EVERY*

  Ex: We're been on lots of day trips, and every one was enjoyable.

  BUT: We can sometimes leave it out when we use two adjectives

  Ex: Is this the old price or the new (one)?

7.4.

- EVERYONE / EVERYBODY = all the people
  - ➢ Someone = a person
  - ➢ One = people in general
- We use ~ thing for things, actions, messages
- Pronouns in ~ one / ~ body have a possessive form

  Ex: The guide collected everyone's passports.
- We can use an adjective after ~ one / ~ thing!

  Ex: I heard something interesting today.
- Before every ~ any ~, no ~, we can use adverbs such as absolutely, almost, hardly, nearly, practically.

  Ex: I've done absolutely nothing with my life.
- We can use ELSE after every ~, any ~, no ~.

  Ex: Is there anything else you want?
- Everyone, something, etc. take a singular verb
- After ~ one / ~ body, we normally use THEY / THEIR even though the verb is singular.

  Ex: Everyone was asked what they thought
- We cannot use THAN after ELSE - We say OTHER THAN

  Ex: How do you get kids to eat something other than fast food?

8. Relative clauses

8.1. Defining relative clause:

- A relative clause without commas can identify which one we mean.

  Ex: Who was that man who said hello to you?

- A defining relative clause often comes after a noun phrase with THE.

  Ex: I like the course that I'm doing now.

- A relative clause without commas can say what kind of thing we are talking about.

  Ex: We're looking for a pub that serves food.

- We can use relative clause without commas in a pattern with It + be for emphasis.

  Ex: It's my husband who does the cooking, not me.

8.2. Non-defining relative clause:

- Use a relative clause with a comma to add more information about a noun

  Ex: I'll be away on 10 June, which is a Thursday.

- Can tell us what happened next.

  Ex: I shouted to the man, who ran off.

NOTE:

- THAT is more usual than WHICH after a quantifier or pronoun

  Ex: - There was little that could be done.

  - I've thought of something that I'd like for my birthday.

- We can leave out the relative pronoun in defining relative clause when it is an object.

  Ex: I'll introduce you to the man I share a flat with

- In formal English, we can put the preposition before WHOM or WHICH

  Ex: The person with whom I share a flat seems to have disappeared.

- In a non-defining relative clause, we use WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH but not THAT

- We can leave out the relative pronoun from a non-defining relative clause.

- We can use a quantifier such as ALL, ONE or SOME with OF WHOM / OF WHICH to express a whole or part quantity.

  Ex: There are hundreds of TV channels, some of which operate 24 hours a day.

- WHICH can relate to a whole clause with a comma before.

  Ex: The team has lost again, which doesn't surprise me.

9. Cleft sentences:

It is a structure with IT or WHAT used to emphasize part of the sentence.

Ex: - It was yesterday I phoned you.

- What I saw was a ghost.

- The structure is IT + be + phrase + relative clause. The phrase that we want to emphasize comes after BE.

  Ex: It was you who told me.

- We can emphasize the subject, object or adverb.

  Ex: - It was Amundsen who reached the South Pole in 1911.

  - It was the South Pole that Amundsen reached in 1911.

  - It was in 1911 that Amundsen reached the South Pole.

- When a pronoun comes after BE, it is usually in the object form.

  Ex: It was me who told you.

- We can also emphasize a prepositional object.

  Ex: It's the orchestra I'm in.

- We can emphasize a whole clause.

  Ex: It's because I was in such a hurry that I forgot my ticket.

- We can include a phrase with NOT.

  Ex: It was Amundsen, not Scott, who reached the South Pole in 1911.

- We can use a WHAT-clause + BE to emphasize a part of the sentence. The thing we need to emphasize comes after BE.

  Ex: The guests played golf after tea.

  → What the guests played after tea was golf.

  → What the guests did after tea was to play golf.

  → What happened after tea was that the guests played golf.

10. Conjunctions:

10.1. BOTH ... AND ..., NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO ... to give extra emphasis.

Ex: - Shakespeare was both a writer and an actor.

- It's not only dangerous but also illegal.

* We can put NOT ONLY in front position with an inversion.

Ex: Not only is it dangerous but also illegal.

10.2. EITHER ... OR, NEITHER ... NOR to express an alternative.

Ex: - You'll have to go either right or left.

- We could go neither forwards nor backwards.

NOTE: When we use NOR, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Ex: Neither Jane nor her friends are doctors

11. COULD / BE ABLE TO

* We can use the forms to talk about a general ability in the past.

Ex: Andrew could / was able to walk when he was 11.

* We use WAS / WERE ABLE TO (not COULD) for an action in a particular situation.

Ex: The injured man was able to walk to a phone box.

* The phrases SUCCEEDED IN DOING and MANAGED TO DO mean the same as WAS / WERE ABLE TO

* In negative an questions, we can use either form.

Ex: - Detectives couldn't / weren't able to identify the murderer.

- Could you get / Were you able to get tickets for the show?

* We do not use WAS / WERE ABLE TO with verbs of perception and verbs of thinking.

Ex: - I could see smoke on the horizon.

- We could understand that Jane was upset.

12. Tag-questions

The form of the tag depends on the subject and auxiliary of the main clause

NOTE: - I am or I'm → aren't I?

- If the subject is a word ending in -ONE or -BODY, we use THEY in a tag.

Ex: Anyone could walk in here, couldn't they?

- If the subject is a word ending in –THING, we use IT in a tag.

Ex: Something fell out of your bag, didn't it?

- We do not use THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE in the tag. We use IT or THEY instead

Ex: - That was lucky, wasn't it?

- These plates aren't expensive, are they?

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